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NEUTRAL-NONALIGNED PROPOSAL FOR CSCE HAILED

LD211429 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1117 GMT 21 Mar 83

[By Momo Pudar]

[Text] Madrid, March 21 (TANJUG) -- A renewal of the policy of tension-easing and a start in detente for the purpose of sofetening the bloc frontiers up are the essence of a draft agreement by the governments of the thirty-five countries submitted by Europe's neutral and non-aligned countries in order to bring the marathon Madrid meeting of the conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to an end.

If this draft were adopted, this would make the CSCE process much enriched and secure its contribution to setting the situation in the world, while Europe would live more calmly.

The backbone of the Madrid meeting results should be made up of the readiness of the 35 countries (all member countries of the Atlantic Treaty and the Warsaw Pact are among them) to start building military detente in Europe by means of a conference on disarmament in Europe, the world's powder keg. Conceived as a component part of the CSCE, it would take new effective and precise actions in phases for strengthening security, and, finally, disarmament in Europe.

If the Madrid meeting ended in success this spring, then Europe's neutral and non-aligned countries (Austria, Liechtenstein, San Marino, Finland, Switzerland, Sweden, Cyprus, Malta, and Yugoslavia) would insist that the preparatory phase for such a military conference start in Helsinki on October 11.

East seems to be somewhat more disposed than West to the draft submitted. However, the neutral and non-aligned countries said that the blocs themselves should settle some disputes, the problem being between them.

An exceptional worth of the neutral and non-aligned countries' draft lies not only in the safeguarding, but also in the enriching of the CSCE process.

The nine neutral and non-aligned countries have proposed that the following CSCE meeting should start in Vienna on November 4, 1986. Anyhow, the next three years would be filled with the CSCE's dynamic activity -- and even its special mechanism is being born.

At an invitation of Greece, the thirty-five countries would work out methods for a peaceful settling of disputes in March, 1984, and would discuss human rights, fundamentals freedoms and, then, interpersonal contacts in Canada in the spring of 1985.

The convening of several meetings on promotion of cooperation in the Mediterranean has also been indicated. France is ready to organize a cultural forum in 1985.

The neutral and non-aligned countries' draft also contains other ideas on bettering the position of migrant workers, reuniting of families separated by bloc frontiers, making work easier for the press, freedom of tourism... [TANJUG ellipses]

ARBATOV ARTICLE SHOWS MISSILE TALKS IN VAIN

AU191528 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Text] Tirana, March 19 /ATA/ -- In a long article published in the newspaper PRAVDA, one of the Kremlin top officials, Georgy Arbatov, stresses that the Soviet Union will deploy new missiles not only in Europe but also outside this territory. He clearly reflected the vanity of the Soviet-American bargains with regard to the so-called nuclear arms limitation saying that "It is too difficult to think that some agreement on the reduction of strategic weapons will be reached". On his part, the chief of the general staff of the Soviet Armed Forces Marshal Ogarkov declared that the Soviet Union will increase the number of its nuclear missiles.

For a long time now, the Kremlin has been making such threats. Some days ago, V. Zagladin, vice director of the Foreign Department at the Central Committee of the Soviet revisionist party declared that "Moscow" has all the capabilities to deploy its Pershing 2 missiles with the same destructive effect as the American ones".

ATA REPORTS 11 MARCH KOSOVO DISTURBANCES

AU181917 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 17 Mar 83 p 4

[ATA report: "New Demonstrations in Kosovo"]

[Text] Tirana, 16 March -- As TANJUG reports, recently and especially on 11 March new demonstrations took place in Kosovo to commemorate the second anniversary of the demonstrations held in March-April 1981 supporting the demand "Kosovo-republic." Despite all the measures taken, such as the mobilization of large forces by the army and police to prevent any demonstration, young people gathered in Pristina and demonstrated in the park near the student center. The police and security organs immediately intervened and used force to suppress and disperse the demonstrators.

On the same day, there was a demonstration in Vucitrn. The participants were mainly young people. TANJUG reports that the demonstrators gathered in the farmers market in this city and shouted various slogans. The police and security forces once again used force to suppress the demonstration and the participants were arrested.

At midday on 11 March in Suva Reka inhabitants of the city went onto the main streets, calling for their just demands, TANJUG reports that the demonstrators were mainly young people, pupils of the secondary school. At first they gathered in front of the Hotel Kristal in the center of the city shouting the slogan "Kosovo-republic." Security agents and other forces were mobilized to disperse the demonstrators, many of whom were taken by the militia.

In the village of Ratkovac in Rahovec Commune, the pupils of the secondary school boycotted their lessons and went out to demonstrate. The police also made arrests on this occasion.

The recent demonstrations in Kosovo have been reported by the world press, various news agencies and papers. In this way, REUTER and AFP, in their reports from Yugoslavia, emphasized that there were new demonstrations in the Province of Kosovo on the second anniversary of the beginning of the 1981 spring demonstrations which were turned into bloody clashes. The agencies refer to the cities and villages where there were demonstrations and emphasize that the police forcefully intervened to disperse them, and that they made arrests. The Turkish paper CUMHURIYET on 13 March wrote in relation to the recent demonstrations that "new demonstrations took place in Pristina, the capital of the Kosovo Province, on the occasion of the anniversary of the bloody demonstrations that were held 2 years ago. The demonstrators demanded the status of a republic of Kosovo and other rights. The police intervened to disperse the demonstrators."

STATE SECURITY ORGANS' FOUNDING COMMEMORATED

AU192050 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Summary] In the framework of the 40th anniversary of the creation of the state security organs, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Tirana District AWP Committee organized a solemn meeting this afternoon in the hall of the High Institute of Arts. Taking part were workers of the state security organs, veterans and representatives of the mass organizations and institutions. "Also present were Comrade Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Comrade Hekuran Isai, minister of internal affairs and AWP Central Committee Politburo member; Comrade Prokop Murra, alternate Politburo member and minister of people's defense; Comrade Xhafer Spahiu, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Jashar Menzelxhiu, chairman of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee; and other comrades." The meeting was opened by Xhelil Gjoni, secretary of the Tirana District AWP Committee.

Hekuran Isai, minister of internal affairs and AWP Central Committee Politburo member, delivered a speech on the occasion. Among other things, Hekuran Isai spoke about the creation of the security organs during the liberation struggle and their importance in defending the people against the enemy, in the struggle to construct socialism and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. He also spoke about the party's struggle against the internal and external enemies, emphasizing that they have never been able to realize their aims against the party's Marxist-Leninist line. "He stated that the enemies Mehmet Shehu, Kadri Hasbtu, and others operated within the security organs but were not able to change the party's line in the struggle against its enemies." He spoke about the close ties of the security organs with the people and the importance of increasing revolutionary vigilance.

Afterwards, Comrade Simon Stefani greeted those present on behalf of the AWP Central Committee and Enver Hoxha personally. He spoke about the importance of the party's leading role. A telegram of greetings was sent to the AWP Central Committee.

PREMIER AT NATIONAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRY AKTIV

AU192042 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Text] Yesterday and today the Council of Ministers organized a national aktiv on engineering industry problems, held in the Enver Hoxha tractor combine in Tirana. Taking part were workers of engineering plants and workshops throughout the country, as well as of the research institutions and central departments. Also participating were Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Besnik Bekteshi, alternate Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Llambi Gegprifti, alternate Politburo member; Vangjel Cerava, secretary of the AWP Central Committee; and other comrades. The proceedings of the aktiv were opened by Harilla Papajorgji, chairman of the State Planning Commission. The report on behalf of the Council of Ministers entitled "Let Us Perfect Our Work in the Engineering Industry To Fulfill the 1983 Tasks and Those of the 5-Year Plan for the Production and Regeneration of Machinery, Equipment and Parts" was delivered by Hajredin Celiku, minister of industry and mines and AWP Central Committee Politburo member. After the report yesterday's proceedings were closed.

Today, discussions took place on the achievements and experience of various collectives, and valuable opinions were given on the improvement of work in this sector. The closing speech was delivered by Vangjel Cerava, AWP Central Committee secretary. He pointed out the great possibilities which exist in our country to further advance work in this sector to better answer the demands of our socialist development. According to the report and the closing speech of this aktiv, new important tasks were defined which will help to better put into practice this year's and the whole 5-year plan's objectives. The aktiv successfully closed its proceedings.

WASHINGTON BLINDED BY 'WORSHIP OF POWER'

AU181529 Sofia BTA in English 1454 GMT 18 Mar 83

["Washington Unfolds Aggressivity Fan" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 18 (BTA observer Todor Stoyanov) -- Two directives of President Reagan and of the Pentagon show that Washington dangerously unfolds the aggressivity fan. In a pharisee style the White House peddles abstract moral formulare and, along with this, green-lights the arms and adventurism with official documents as the above-mentioned directives, whose spirit is far below the level of the most elementary political and moral standards.

The circumstances that the American side is deadlocking the Geneva talks is becoming increasingly alarming, that it tries to shift the fault for this on the Soviet Union, which is truly concerned about the real agreements in the sphere of disarmament. Along with this, Washington still further wades practically into the idea of super-arming itself with new weapons of assault.

Captivated by the illusory goal of gaining unilateral military advantages for NATO, the White House not only disregards the decisive for peace meaning of an equilibrium between the forces of the two systems, but with rather cheapish tricks is trying to violate this equilibrium in its favor. To what an end, if not to this, testifies the fact that the Pentagon provides in the 1985-1989 period 2000 milliard dollars for spending on assault weapons and for preparing for a space war, and, on top of all that, declares its intentions for a direct armed interference in different parts of the world?

The worship of power still further blinds Washington to the real picture of the world and the sober approaches to the problems it calls for. This defect in thinking is further increased by the feeling that the Americans are an exception and the proceeding from it strange rights to dictatorship and export of counterrevolution. The secret "Directive No. 75"' signed by President Reagan, is the culmination in this course of official Washington. It provides for measure to change according to American taste and American criteria the society in the Soviet Union and in other countries.

Washington must be really living in dreamland, if it believes that with blackmail and subversion it will manage to change the Soviet life in compliance with the American standards. In the long run, neither of the two directives could achieve the outlined target: to make the Soviet Union yield to Reagan's administration and to make favourable compromises to the United States and to NATO in the military sphere and in its internal life. Only the principles of an equal and just solving of the contemporary important and alarming issues are valid for the Soviet Union.

BULGARIAN-SOVIET SPACE COOPERATION OUTLINED

AU181041 Sofia BTA in English 0813 GMT 18 Mar 83

["Bulgaro-Soviet Cooperation in Space" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 18 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's space successes (the world's sixth country to have sent a cosmonaut of her own in the round-earth space and the world's 18th with scientific apparatuses operating in space) would not have been possible without the cooperation of Soviet scientists. The Soviet Union made its modern research base available to Bulgaria and trained the cadres she needed. In the Soviet country the Bulgarian scientists were given access to unique apparatuses and equipment, rocket-space launching grounds, they were presented with the opportunity to take part in complex space experiments.

Bulgaro-Soviet space cooperation dates back to the years of the pre-space era, the beginning of which was spelt with the flight of the first man-made satellite of the earth. In the mid-fifties it was on Soviet suggestion that ionospheric and cheliophysical [as received] researches began in Bulgaria.

Since 1957 Bulgarian and Soviet scientists have been carrying out joint optical, electrophotometric and radio observations of the man-made satellites. Associates of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences are employed on a number of subjects under the Soviet "Cosmos" programme.

The setting up of "Intercosmos" in 1967 made the Soviet Union Bulgaria's basic partner in the solving of problems in space physics, meteorology, biology, medicine, satellite communications, remote methods of ground research, space instrument-making.

In 1972 a Bulgarian-made instrument for direct sounding researches into the space plasma was launched into space aboard the "Intercosmos-8" satellite. The instrument was desinged with the participation of Soviet scientists. Since then Bulgaro-Soviet space apparatuses have been flying aboard other satellites as well and aboard geophysical and meteorological rockets, space ships and orbiting stations. Not far from Sofia a Soviet station for space communications was assembled. A Bulgaro-Soviet team worked out facilities through which to study the conditions of dissemination of electromagnetic wages in the range of the radiowaves.

In 1975 the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union concluded an agreement on joint work in the sphere of remote researches into earth from space, which was extended afterward. In 1979 the flight of a Bulgaro-Soviet space crew was realized.

A substantial step forward in the development of cooperation was the implementation of the joint "Intercosmos Bulgaria 1300" programme, under which in 1981 there were fired two man-made satellites with both Bulgarian and Soviet apparatuses on board -- such studying the ionospheric magnetospheric relationship and for earth sounding from space. Though the processing of data from the two satellites has not yet been accomplished, it has already become clear that the results of joint experiments will hold a major significance for science.

At present the Bulgarian scientists are engaged on the design of apparatuses for the Soviet interplanetary station "Venus-Halley" meant for the study of Halley's Comet. Other joint projects are in process of preparation, which will make a contribution to the extensive programme of the socialist countries for the exploration of space for peaceful purposes.

POLITBURO APPROVES CEAUSESCU VISIT RESULTS

AU181957 Sofia BTA in English 1849 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Sofia, March 18 (BTA) -- The Politburo of the CC of the BCP heard a report on the friendly visit of the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Mrs Elena Ceausescu, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from February 24 to 26, 1983. The Politburo of the CC of the BCP gave a positive assessment to the talks held by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu. Satisfaction was expressed with the agreements achieved, whose implementation will contribute to the further development of the all-round cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Romanian Communist Party, between Bulgaria and Romania between the Bulgarian and the Romanian people, on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

In the course of the talks special attention was paid to the development of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation. Stressed was the necessity to make efforts to reveal new possibilities for specialization and industrial joint production. As particularly promising spheres of cooperation were pointed out the machinebuilding, power generation, metallurgy, chemical industry, electronics and electrical engineering, agriculture and other spheres.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu discussed some topical problems of the international situation. The Politburo of the CC of the BCP noted with satisfaction the confidence expressed by the two sides to make their active contribution in close cooperation with the other fraternal socialist countries to strengthening peace and security in the world.

The party and state leaders of the two countries expressed their confidence that the new proposals of the socialist countries, included in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries of January this year, correspond to the interests of the European peoples and are a good foundation for the achievement of concrete agreements between the countries of the Warsaw Treaty and of NATO.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP greeted the reaffirmed by Mr Todor Zhivkov and by Mr Nicolae Ceausescu determination for Bulgaria and Romania to actively continue to assist the conversion of the Balkan Peninsula into a zone free of nuclear weapons, for the consolidation of the relations of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the Balkan peoples.

ZHIVKOV, TANCHEV ADDRESS AGRARIAN UNION SESSION

AU181950 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 18 Mar 83

["Session BAU Supreme Council" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 18 (BTA) -- At the invitation of the Standing Commission of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union (BAU) Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, attended the session of the Supreme Council of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, held here yesterday.

Mr Todor Zhivkov delivered a long speech in which he dwelt on the basic problems of the development of the country and on some topical international issues. He highly assessed the unity of action of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, of the party organizations and the local BAU organizations after the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the 34th Congress of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, the great contribution of the allied agrarians in carrying the agrarian policy of the party through.

Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, read a long report. He underlined that the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, as a loyal ally of the BCP, supports unreservedly the new theoretical developments and the partical approaches of Mr Todor Zhivkov in his reports, speeches and statements after the 12th Congress of the BCP, in which he points out the ways and means for the further ascending socio-economic development of the country.

Mr Petur Tanchev outlined the basic guidelines of the organizational, political and ideological work of the local BAU organizations for mobilization of the allied agrarians for the most active participation in the intensification of agriculture and the introduction of the new economic approach and its mechanism. The county leaderships should pay greater attention for a wider participation of the allied agrarians in the nation-wide drive for using the reserves to increase the production in the public sector and the private holdings, for the improvement of the new labour team organization of work, for the industrial transfer of the leading knowhow.

Mr Petur Tanchev dwelt on the tasks of the local BAU organizations for the further improvement of the political system in the country and for the unfolding of socialist democracy in the settlement systems, for enriching the spiritual life of the Bulgarian village and the integral solving of the questions of self-sufficiency.

The BAU Supreme Council unanimously adopted a resolution.

FILIPOV ATTENDS MINISTRY OF FINANCE MEETING

AU171616 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] On 17 March at Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture a national meeting devoted to the tasks of the Ministry of Finance during the current year took place. Comrade Grisha Filipov read a detailed speech. He pointed out the necessity of using a new approach in perfecting the financial system, so that it can fulfill its responsible functions during the period of constructing the developed socialist society. Comrade Grisha Filipov also dwelled on a number of important questions, which are to be solved in the near future, so that the financial system can correspond with the dynamic and intensive development of the country during the current year.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES REPORTED 13-19 MARCH

AU191641 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newscasts between 13 and 19 March, notes the following appearances by Bulgarian leaders:

Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions, attended a celebration on the occasion of the 80th birthday of a veteran female trade union aktivist in Sofia, according to the radio at 1830 GMT on 15 March.

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of metallurgy and natural resources, attended a conference in Sofia on the thrifty use of power supply and fuel resources, according to the radio at 1000 GMT on 16 March.

Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, attended a Veliko Turnovo Okrug conference on the development of okrug birth rate and on other socioeconomic matters, according to Sofia radio at 1000 GMT on 16 March. Kubadinski is also reported to have attended a conference in Veliko Turnovo on preserving the monuments in the city, according to the same source at 1830 GMT on 17 March.

Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a celebration in Sofia on the 35th anniversary of the founding of electronic associations in Bulgaria, according to the radio at 1000 GMT on 17 March.

Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received in Sofia Nikolay Ponomarev, chairman of USSR Union of Artists, according to Sofia Domestic at 2030 GMT on 17 March.

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended a conference organized by the Bulgarian Music Workers Union which was held in Sofia, according to the same source at 1400 GMT on 18 March.

STROUGAL DELIVERS GOVERNMENT REPORT 16 MARCH

AU181550 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Mar 83 pp 1, 2, 3

["Report of the CSSR Government on the fulfillment of its programmatic declaration," delivered by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal at the 16 March joint meeting of the Federal Assembly's Chambers in Prague]

[Text] For the second time in this election period I would like to inform the Federal Assembly on how the government is fulfilling its programmatic declaration and what it intends to do in the forthcoming period for us to successfully continue to implement the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Some 3 weeks ago, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of victorious February, Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, reviewed our path of socialist construction in the last 3 and 1/2 decades. He also appraised the results we are achieving at the beginning of the eighties when -- following up on all the positive accomplishments of the preceding stages -- we have set ourselves new exacting tasks and targets, in keeping with the needs of our society's further development.

The government is devoting its day-to-day full attention to ensuring these tasks and targets. And it is quite natural that, in view of the nature of the government's work and decisions, social and economic issues are among the most important and numerous. This is due not only to the role of the economy in social relations but, in the present stage, to the extent and weight of the problems we are tackling.

We concentrate the government's efforts on consistently implementing the main trends of economic and social development for the 1981-1985 period, the backbone of which is the orientation towards consistently intensifying our economy.

The first 2 years of fulfilling the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan have clearly confirmed the objective need to follow precisely this path. It is the only possibility to ensure a further development of the national economy, a smooth and steady growth of material and financial resources and, as a result of this, to meet the material and cultural needs of our people.

We are implementing this line in an unusually complex situation. This was true also of last year when, among other things, we had to cope with difficult conditions for marketing our merchandise, especially on the capitalist markets, and with discriminatory measures in the fiscal and credit sphere and when it was necessary to overcome in a one-time action the reduced volumes of available high-grade fuels and some raw materials and come to terms with the consequences of the lower-than-planned 1981 harvest in agriculture.

At the same time we wanted to reduce our indebtedness abroad and, in defiance of the adverse conditions, maintain the attained standard of living of the population.

It testifies to the strength of our economy that, in principle, we came to terms with these problems last year and, on the whole, fulfilled the general intentions of the plan, although we did not succeed in overcoming some newly emerging problems and in fully resolving accumulated problems of longer standing. However, in principle, we ensured economic development and met the needs of the economy and the population. We achieved a higher industrial production growth than we expected and made progress in levelling the disproportions between the development of the plant and livestock production branches in agriculture. In keeping with the plan, the extent of newly begun investment projects was limited and the number of unfinished projects thus reduced.

It is important that the fulfillment of some indicators of effectiveness was also favorable.

In federally run organizations, planned profits were exceeded by Kcs4.6 billion and planned costs reduced by Kcs3.6 billion. The reduction of costs, especially material costs, amounted to almost 1.5 percent last year and was thus higher than in the past quinquennium when it averaged 0.5 percent.

Last year we also succeeded in achieving a positive balance of trade and payments with nonsocialist countries. We reduced our indebtedness in freely convertible currencies and thereby enhanced the balance in our external economic relations. In the period in question, we ensured the all-round and complete liquidity of our banks. We are one of only a few countries that managed this in the current complex situation. This was brought about by a more favorable exchange ratio between our export and import prices as well as by economizing measures in imports.

The government voices full appreciation for these results and conveys its thanks to all employees and work collectives that contributed to them.

To Follow Up on Last Year's Positive Results

The plan for this year and our considerations for the remaining years of this 5-Year-plan follow up on these positive results. In keeping with the intentions of the 5-year plan, we continue to gradually tackle the key problems of the national economy and seek a higher rate of economic growth. The consolidation of internal and external balance remains the main task. It is natural that we stress again, and even more emphatically so, the qualitative aspects of development and the best possible utilization of all resources, instead of quantitative tasks, which would consist of increasing production without regard for its effective use.

As far as external economic relations are concerned, the concept of the plan basically ensures equilibrium in the balance of payments with socialist countries and consistently continues to pursue the embarked-upon path of reducing our indebtedness in freely convertible currencies. That is why we are placing such an emphasis on substantially raising the export capability of the economy and taking measures to make production organizations and foreign trade take a far more active approach for ensuring the export tasks than has been the case in the first 2 months of this year.

Our basic strategy consists of expanding mutual trade and economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA member-countries. However, this presupposes that we today, without any procrastination, adapt -- in terms of structure and quality -- to the requirements of our partners. The traditional exporters to these countries -- and roughly 68 percent of all our export production goes to them -- know very well where they have to change the structure of products and where to improve their quality to hold their own on these increasingly exacting markets.

Achieving the targets and tasks of the 1983 plan and the intentions of the remaining years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan requires that we substantially raise the productivity, effectiveness, and quality of all work. We know that there are still a number of branches in our economy where, despite some partial improvements in recent years, we cannot be satisfied with the results achieved. Great untapped possibilities, which must be actively utilized, are hidden in both the human and the scientific-technical potentials.

More Flexibly in Using New Findings

Above all, we require a more flexible and wider utilization of the results of science and technology in practice, a faster growth of labor productivity, and the reduction of costs and better utilization of the basic assets in those areas where this is desirable. Considerable savings can be made by commissioning production facilities at the established time and in compliance with the planned parameters.

Likewise, considerable savings can be made by tapping the vast means that are tied up in inventories. It is precisely these key questions on which we must concentrate the attention of all levels of management because the party to the growth of national income and thus to prerequisites for the desirable development of living standards leads through mastering these tasks. This is particularly true of the scientific-technical development sphere where we need to considerably speed up the utilization of its results and convert from individual and partial actions to an incessant stream of innovative changes of products connected with new technological processes marked by higher productivity and better cost efficiency.

On the basis of the directives of the 16th CPCZ Congress we are striving to find suitable ways and means toward this, which would effectively stimulate the development of science, technology, and the activity of the preproduction stages in general; create a need, an ever-greater interest in and, in a certain sense, an atmosphere of hunger for the results of science and research in enterprises; and force practice to apply these results to a much greater extent. The measures which we are now verifying are designed to create economic conditions which would bring about the desired pressure on producers and, at the same time, stimulate them in this direction more effectively. In this respect it is necessary to exercise influence through both material and planning measures at all levels, from top to bottom, and by adjusting all tools of planned management, including finance, wages, credits, and prices. In the interest of enhancing the power and responsibility of economic production units and, in particularly enterprises, it will apparently be inevitably necessary to give them an opportunity to create material and financial resources for necessary innovation changes and scientific-technical progress in general, and thus create for them general prerequisites for their long-term development. Organizational issues, too, play a considerable role in this respect, as regards production, the scientific-research base, and the preproduction stages.

To put it simply: We must effectively stimulate socialist entrepreneurship and the producers' efforts to assert themselves against most demanding competition. It is necessary to remember that everyone whose production is of high quality, who supplies flexibly and promptly according to the customer's demands and, naturally, at acceptable prices, will assert himself even in today's increasingly strong competition on foreign markets and in the current difficult conditions of world trade.

Let us take into account that the volume of foreign trade turnover in the world, in terms of comparable prices, has not registered any growth in the last few years. If we want to increase our exports, we must defeat our competitors and push them out of the markets. This is undoubtedly an exceedingly demanding task. However, these facts cannot serve as an excuse for the fact that exports to nonsocialist countries is the weakest aspect of this year's plan fulfillment.

In connection with the endeavor to raise our economy, export capability, we must demand that both the commercial and the production organizations substantially improve their knowledge of the situation on world markets. They must study them systematically and be perfectly informed about the competitors, their technological and technical standards, costs, prices, and the quality of service. The need to constantly compare the technical and economic parameters of products and technological processes with foremost world producers is becoming increasingly obvious. Without this, it is impossible to gain and strengthen positions on foreign markets.

With this in mind, we must seek more intensive economic and, possibly, organizational links between production and foreign trade. We are now beginning to test some new forms of such links in practice, with the aim of enhancing the responsibility of production organizations for the results achieved on foreign markets.

Therefore, we are changing the system of the indicators of the plan so as to create economic pressure for and in interest of our production and commercial organizations in increasing not only the volume and effectiveness of exports, but the actual foreign currency proceeds.

Profits, and, naturally, also possible losses accrued from foreign trade will be projected into the general economic results of production and commercial organizations and will thus influence their income situation, including the means earmarked for wages and salaries.

Other CEMA countries, too, seek deeper organizational and economic links between foreign trade and production. However, we are aware of the fact that these issues must still become crystalized so that the forms of linkage between production and foreign trade, which we eventually want to apply on a broader scale, are as simple and as effective as possible.

The acceleration of the dynamism of economic growth, which we envisage for the years 1983-85, is contingent on a much better utilization of human labor, raw materials, and energy, a more economical use of basic assets and a highly efficient and economical capital investment.

Our economy has a great many significant untapped potentials in this respect. Even though we have achieved some positive results in fulfilling the state target-oriented programs of saving fuels, energy, and ferrous and nonferrous metals -- after all, in 1982 the consumption of fuel-power resources was more than 1 million tons of standard fuel below that of 1980 -- it is essential to go even further. We need to accelerate the speed, increase the extent, and achieve higher savings than provided for in the annual plans. It goes without saying that the streamlining programs must be ensured in a comprehensive fashion, that means, above all, in the investment plan and in the replacement and modernization of technological processes.

In the current 5-year plan, we must achieve further improvement in investment policy. In the entire period of building socialism, we have spent vast resources on building hundreds of plants and economic facilities. What matters now is using them in a truly effective manner. The value of basic assets per employee in the production sphere amounts to more than Kcs270,000 today, yet the shift work rate coefficient is low, as is known.

The cost of new investment projects, too, must be reduced. The only way of bringing this about is by increasingly giving priority to effective reconstruction of existing facilities, especially their machine pool. This orientation is laid down in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and is becoming increasingly manifest in the individual annual plans. However, here, too, some grave shortcomings persist.

In the present stage we are experimentally testing closer interdependence between investment resources and the general economic results of economic production units and enterprises, including the remuneration fund. This is to be aided by the creation of the investment fund, which replaces the previous development and construction funds. All investments of economic organizations will be financed from this fund according to khozraschet [management, planning, and accountancy method based on economic accountability and financial autonomy] principles. However, this means that the producers and investors will have to finance from this fund expenditures such as unplanned increases in the budgeted costs, delays in the construction deadline, or nonobservance of the planned parameters -- expenditures that have been covered from the state budget until now.

A change in the method of invoicing and paying for work and deliveries for investment projects should also become effective at the beginning of next year. It consists in the provision that the supplier will be paid only for completed projects and operational facilities that are of the established quality. Thereby, we want to increase economic pressure to observe construction deadlines and reduce the number of unfinished projects.

The above-mentioned measures for raising the effectiveness of technological development, foreign trade, and capital investment, which are now being tested in selected branches and sectors, aim not only at broadening the rights of economic production units and, in particular, of enterprises, but at markedly increasing their share of responsibility for satisfying the needs of society. We realize that in this respect it will be necessary to put a finishing touch on a whole number of questions -- the most important of which we regard as the maximum possible curtailment of egalitarianism between enterprises, collectives, and individual workers.

To Consistently Apply Khozraschet Principles

For this to happen, it is necessary to more consistently apply especially that principle of khozraschet which links collective and personal material rewards and allocations to the enterprises' funds on the one hand, with the organizations' actually achieved economic results on the other. Naturally, these rewards and funds must also take into consideration the results achieved by foreign trade -- both gains and possible losses, the reduction of subsidies, and the given quality and utility value of production. No one should be able to rely forever on society to make up for losses resulting from the enterprises' and economic production units' poor quality or ineffective production or from goods for which no customers can be found, as has been the case so far. Likewise, this year enterprises can no longer rely on the bank to grant them ever new credits for the overfulfillment of the planned levels of inventories.

It must be said that one of the most serious weakness in effective management is that matters are not brought down to the intra-enterprise units, to the intra-enterprise khozraschet; that the principle of merit-based rewards is not implemented consistently; and that the updating of the norm-setting basis in enterprises is slow and inconsistent. We must therefore demand that the ministries and enterprises concerned thoroughly analyze the causes of the fact that in this area we do not advance with sufficient speed and, together with economic production units and enterprises, create the necessary prerequisites for mastering this important task. This year the appropriate control agencies, under the leadership of the People's Control Commission, will carry out a thorough check in selected organizations in order to find out how the directives of the CPCZ Central Committee and the government on this issue are being implemented.

However, in this connection it is necessary to mention the fact that enhancing the effectivness of khozraschet principles in the economy and improving management in general is contingent on making the value, related tools and criteria -- especially prices, profits, credits, and hard currency tools -- more realistic and objective. The shortcomings existing in this sphere obliterate the difference between effective and ineffective production, between good and poor enterprises. In order to improve this, we are taking certain steps, both by improving management and by means of new experiments that are being implemented this year. For these reasons, too, we shall carry out a step-by-step reconstruction of wholesale prices and shall prepare and gradually implement a binding long-term program of limiting subsidies of all kinds, especially in areas where they are not economically desirable.

As regards the existing system of subsidies granted either by the state budget of supraordinated economic production units, it appears to be too wide-ranging and complicated and, above all, irrational. That is why we want to reexamine it critically and make it truly objective. We are naturally aware of the fact that, to a certain extent, grants and subsidies must be preserved. However, in any economic activity matters must be economically justified. They must exert pressure on intensifying production and enhancing initiative and a healthy socialist enterprising spirit.

Time and again we have mentioned that the management and planning system is an open system, and that we will therefore carry out further steps smoothly and flexibly, when the situation becomes ripe for them.

However, we must immediately begin efforts to substantially change the economic executives' way of thinking and acting; and we must also strive to grant full support to those who have both courage and a sense of the new, who are erudite and resolute and who are not afraid of conflicts and obstacles.

Preparing a Long-Term Strategy of Development

At the same time it is becoming increasingly obvious that we must prepare a long-term strategy of our socioeconomic development; the reason is that, if we are to make correct decisions today, we must have an idea of what the situation will be like in 10-20 years' time. Such extensive projects and issues as ensuring the state's fuel-power balance or effecting purposeful structural changes, or implementing the new discoveries of science and technology, cannot be resolved in plans with a 1-5-year horizon.

That is also why the CPCZ Central Committee and the government have decided on working out long-term plans, on selected sectors and specific development programs, on the necessary changes in the structure of production and thus also on joining in the international division of labor. All this must necessarily fit into the entire context and connections of the long-term plan and also ensure the orientation towards developing production that is capable of keeping in step with the world's best and of becoming the axis of the Czechoslovak economy's participation in the international socialist integration and the world division of labor in general.

We must realize that it cannot be a matter of mechanically prolonging the existing tendencies, but of determining -- if we take into account the long-term nature of these prognoses -- emphatically new directions of economic policy on the basis of results achieved in the advance of science and technology not only in our own country, but, above all, in the USSR, in other fraternal CEMA countries, in the whole world. It will be most important, and certainly also very complicated, to weigh and justify the extent and direction in which Czechoslovakia can and must react to this constantly accelerating and expanding process of scientific-technical and technical-economic advance.

We consider constant comparison with the world, with other developed socialist and nonsocialist countries, the most expedient basic method of our work. Obviously it will be necessary to overcome a number of the existing incorrect approaches which still unnecessarily make the process of creating plans and long-term prospects much too formal, and do not enable us to concentrate on the main elements of our economic present and future. They should represent documents which would be worked out further -- naturally in the light of new development trends and which would serve as a foundation.

Other socialist countries, and other countries in the world, are also looking for the best possible approaches to the elaboration of such programs. To work out a long-term concept of the country's development is naturally no simple matter. It contains a large number of unknown factors and considerable uncertainty. That is why this long-term strategy must be systematically brought up-to-date and corrected [upresnit], so that it constantly draws closer to the CSSR's realistic needs and possibilities within the CEMA framework, while bearing in mind the overall development in the world.

The Legal Norms and Regulations Are Being Improved

The successful and good cooperation of the government and the Federal Assembly also continued in the past period in legislative activities. I would like to sincerely thank you for this, and simultaneously express appreciation for your active and enterprising approach to it.

Draft amendments to the economic law code and the law on economic arbitrage, as well as the draft financial law have been submitted to the Federal Assembly bodies.

Their purpose is to strengthen the impact of intensification factors on the development of our economy, to enhance the executives' responsibility, and to consolidate discipline and control.

The set of civic legal norms which the Federal Assembly bodies have discussed and passed concerns every citizen of our republic. It adjusts social relations in the citizens' everyday life, and it consolidates and intensifies their certainties in life. Here, too, we proceeded from a thorough analysis of the changes that have occurred in our society since the middle of the sixties. It has obviously become necessary to react, above all, to the issues connected with personal property; to tighten the protection of the citizens' property rights; and to strengthen the stimulants which should lead the citizens to adhere to the rules of socialist coexistence.

The tasks which we will be resolving in the coming period will be large. In this interests of increasing the protection of our mineral riches, of ensuring the necessary sources of power and raw materials, and their rational utilization, the government is preparing a number of new legal adjustments. In this context we also want to find a new solution for the position of the state power industry inspection, in order to improve its activities still further throughout the territory of our state.

It is also urgently necessary to ensure a uniform management of centralized heat deliveries -- heat production consumes almost 40 percent of our primary power resources. Moreover, the legal regulations for this sphere are obsolete and considerably scattered. That is why we are preparing a draft of a new modern law on heat production, distribution, and consumption.

We have also begun a political and legal analysis of the labor code. The purpose of preliminary analyses carried out with the active participation of a number of Federal Assembly deputies and of the Central Trade Union Council is to ascertain whether the labor code contains reserves which we could use in our effort to enhance the exacting attitude toward work, discipline, and control.

The government has also continued the overall improvement of the socialist legal code; it is stepping up the demands placed on the activities of all bodies which ensure public order, adherence to socialist legality, and protection of the citizens' rights and freedoms.

However, despite all the measures taken to date, certain negative phenomena continue to crop up and persevere. We have individuals who are striving to illegally enrich themselves, to live at the expense of their fellow citizens, individuals who are grossly violating the moral and legal principles of our society.

In the interests of fighting these antisocial activities with yet greater effect, the federal government has adopted a Set of Measures in which we emphasize the full utilization of valid legal norms and, particularly, the increased efficacy of control on all management levels, in every work place, in every locality.

In these efforts a significant role is played by the national committees on all levels. They must apply appropriate sanctions more resolutely than heretofore; simultaneously they must deepen their political-educational activities and their cooperation with the bodies of the public security corps, the prosecutor's office, and the courts in resolving problems connected with violations of the principles of socialist morals and legality. The collaboration of bodies and organizations of the National Front, particularly of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the Socialist Youth Union, will be no less important.

At the same time we realize that we must simultaneously and attentively study and unmask the causes of these antisocial phenomena, and energetically eliminate everything that is enabling them to continue to exist -- including the rather widespread practices of certain organizations and enterprises in which instances constituting a felony are noted, but not submitted to the appropriate bodies of the public security corps, the prosecutor's office, or the courts for consideration.

We trust that in these efforts we will be supported by all honest citizens, who are justly criticizing negative social phenomena.

In keeping with the political line defined by the 16th CPCZ Congress, we continued, together with the governments of the two republics, to deepen socialist democracy and to increase the citizens' share in the solution of all-social affairs via the national committees.

According to the conclusions of the sixth CPCZ Central Committee session, these endeavors are expressed not only in the enhanced role of the elected national committee bodies, in their strengthened position, in their expanded sphere of activities, but in measures for improving their activities in the sector of state administration and in the economic sphere.

With this we want to establish conditions for ensuring the comprehensive economic and social advance of territorial zones and more favorable prerequisites for effective and economical capital construction, as well as for the expedient use of social means.

In this connection principles have been approved which govern the national committes' coordination activities in rallying the means and activities of socialist organizations, as well as the procedure for discussing proposals for the siting of construction projects on their territory and for dissolving obsolete operations and ineffective production. We expect these measures to have a positive impact on area planning and to strengthen the role of national committees as representatives of all-social interests in the area in question. This will establish prerequisites for a better use of possibilities and reserves that are at the disposal of individual areas and socioeconomic rayons. We will direct the federal ministries to have the concepts of branch development consistently worked out for the individual regions.

Further To Improve The National Committees' Activity

The election programs of the National Front are contributing toward ensuring the citizens' needs in territorial zones [obvody]. The "Z-project" [for beautifying communities] continues to be an important part of these programs; it has brought us further socially significant values.

This work is backed by extensive political-organizational activities of party bodies and organizations, of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the Socialist Youth Union, and of the broad aktiv of national committees; we highly appreciate it, in the same way that we appreciate the voluntary participation of hundreds of thousands of our citizens, who are expressing in this way their attitude toward their community or city, and toward society's needs.

Self-evidently, this deserved appreciation does not mean that the activity of national committees has no shortcomings. Let us take, for instance, the problems connected with the cleanliness of our cities and communities. A number of them would benefit from the national committees' increased attention to this matter. A clean city or community, and the extent and standards of care devoted by all citizens to this aspect of our life, is surely a direct and joint testimony to the good work of any national committee, of every citizen -- a testimony to that of our entire state. And this primarily applies to the CSSR's capital.

The national committees can also expect a great deal of work in further developing services. In the past period the government was intensively dealing with this issue; the Federal Assembly has submitted draft amendments for certain stipulations of the civil and economic code, a draft law on the income tax, and on the tax on the citizens' earnings.

As regards the management of services, the existing planning methods and the economic means linked with them have been reassessed with the aim of simplifying them and further reducing the demands they place on administrative work. Here we are pushing through a gradual transition of organizations toward the maximum use of khozraschet management methods, down to the individual operational units.

The socialist organizations constitute the basis for providing services. This is valid today; it is also valid for the future. If we want to make the services as accessible to the citizens as possible, and simultaneously to preserve maximum thrift, we will have to make greater use than heretofore of the auxiliary forms of services provided by small business operations, small cooperatives, or by citizens on the basis of a national committee permit.

The prerequisites for a proper expansion of services must be established both in their organization structure and in their economy. The long-term operation of certain services at a loss curbed the interest of enterprises in running them; in this way, the recent adjustment of prices here was carried out with the aim of ensuring at least their minimum profitability. The national committees are entitled to seek, within the framework of the set price limits, scope for raising the profitability of services, because a number of enterprises indubitably have reserves here, particularly in cutting down the running costs and in material consumption.

The purpose of all these measures is to gradually eliminate the shortcomings justly criticized by our citizens. Here we have in mind, above all, the insufficient promptness and accessibility of services and their quality. It must be said that in this respect we are still at the very beginning. Although we appreciate what has already been done, the larger portion of the work here still lies before us. In the interests of the broad public, and particularly of working women, we must improve what all kinds of services have to offer, as well as their structure, and we must place them in more convenient locations.

The national committees of all levels and production and consumer cooperatives should make use of all existing possibilities to develop services which show initiative. The federal ministries and the ministries of the republics, whose organizations have the necessary conditions for this, must commit themselves more here. In cooperation with the national governments we want to continue working out fundamental changes, especially in the organizations of public catering, local construction industry, and housing economy.

The interests of consumers must be in the forefront of attention. After all, good functioning services and quick and quality repairs carried out by construction organizations determine to no small extent the satisfaction of citizens.

Making further progress in this direction is contingent upon resolving a number of conflict situations, in some places also upon cadre changes and also -- and this above all -- upon much greater initiative of all agencies which are responsible for the smooth operation and the further expansion of services.

Questions of Education, Culture, and the Health of the People

The questions of education, culture, and health of our working people have an important place in the work of the federal government.

As regards education, the program of the content and organizational restructuring of our educational system is being successfully fulfilled on the whole. In the primary schools it will be concluded next year. In the secondary schools the experimental verification of the new concept of teaching continues and here we are creating conditions for ensuring mandatory 10-year education.

What is particularly important and difficult is mastering the preparation of youth for workers' professions because the greatest number of graduates of the primary schools will end up here. Moreover, what is involved here is a new, higher quality preparation, quality which must correspond to the future needs of our society, a matter which is not fully understood everywhere.

This is an important task, which has not only a pedagogical, but also an economic and political aspect. Therefore, the government sees to it that the individual ministries, in the sphere of activity in which this youth will be trained, create the necessary conditions for fulfilling the aforementioned task.

In accordance with the agreement with the central committees of the National Front and of the Socialist Youth Union, the government has approved, among other things, a long-term program of incorporating youth into the scientific-technical development, of making the summer activity of pupils and students more effective, and of ensuring cadres and finances for the hobby activities of children and youth. We devote great attention to questions of enrolling youth for study and of placing graduates of secondary and university-level schools, on which also the attention of the public is concentrated. Appropriate measures for this are in the making.

At present, work is being done on a new amendment to the law on primary and secondary schools, and an overall assessment of the current course of the implementation of the program of restructuring the educational system is also being prepared. The top-level party and state agencies as well as a statewide conference of teachers in 1984 will devote themselves to this, and discussion of this will make it possible to adopt concrete conclusions for the further course and work.

In art and culture we are beginning to resolve some problems on which their further development depends. Most of all, we are not satisfied with the standard of a part of the new works of art, especially if we consider the works of the present. This applies to practically all creative spheres. Therefore it will be necessary that both ministries of culture, in cooperation with the artits unions and the appropriate institutions, once again ponder this state of affairs and take effective steps to improve the situation.

In this respect art criticism must also more clearly fulfill its role; it must not only register and assess works and performance, but do so in a qualified manner -- that is, on a high ideopolitical and expert level, analyze them.

We regard it as correct that both national ministries worked out a draft of measures on the economics of culture which applies new viewpoints and at the same time with sensitivity takes into the account the specific needs of this sphere. The draft is being discussed at present and we would like to experimentally test it next year and in the following years.

The Year of Czech Theater is an important cultural event this year. It will be followed by the Year of Czech Music. It will not be long that we will be witnessing and participating in the opening of the renovated National Theater in Prague. These generous actions affirm the socialist state's care for the development of our national cultures and also are an opportunity for our artists to again and convincingly demonstrate that they are walking in unity and firmly side by side with the working people of this country.

In the sphere of health in the past period we strove, above all, for further expanding and stabilizing territorial health care and, in particular, the health care in enterprises' medical centers. In that connection we approved important measures which are to lead to improved care for the health of persons working in the mining, power, and heavy engineering sectors and in metallurgy.

Our intention is to increase the role of ministries and, in particular, of enterprises in further reducing work disability due to illness or accidents, mainly through preventive care.

Also as regards the care for women and children quite a lot was done, especially for children in industrial population centers. Additional dozens of day care centers with almost 3,000 spaces were opened in the past 2 years. This means that today in the CSSR we have more than 92,000 spaces in day care centers.

Good results have been achieved in other all-social health programs as well, for example in the virological, cardiovascular, and oncological programs.

Many new health facilities went into operation and in all regions we have begun to extensively increase the number of beds for old people in need of care and for the chronically ill. Here I wish to stress that the health sector and the national committees must ensure a rationa; utilization of the existing as well as of new facilities, especially of the expensive modern technological equipment, and continue their efforts for an all-round improvement of health care. What is particularly involved is to further shorten the waiting times for examinations and hospitalization and improve nursing standards. One of the reasons for this is that thanks to the wage adjustments that have been made, the former shortage of medium-level health personnel has been practically eliminated.

It will be necessary to delve deeper into the questions pertaining to the care for the health of the populations of Prague and Bratislava. Here there still exist a number of problems, such as certain negative influences of the environment, the unfavorable age structure of the inhabitants as well as inadequate capacities and equipment of health facilities and their unsuitable structure and location.

The federal government together with the national governments and the appropriate national committees, is preparing measures which will enable us to gradually resolve these problems.

The Peace Initiative of the Warsaw Pact Countries

It is less than a year since the Federal Assembly identified itself with the conclusions drawn by the 16th CPCZ Congress concerning the world situation. In the past period, the indispensable role was reaffirmed of the countries of the socialist community in struggles for averting a world war catastrophe, for strengthening peace, and restoring the principles of the policy of detente, which we regard as the only possible basis for the coexistence of countries with different social systems.

Unfortunately, even today the international situation has not changed for the better. The aggressive circles of the United States and some other NATO countries continue their efforts aimed at changing the military equilibrium which has been created over the course of decades. At the same time it has become obvious that precisely the equilibrium of forces and the principles of coexistence, codified in the middle of the seventies, will also decisively influence this year's developments.

If I am to use the words of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries which met in Prague last January, then we want to halt the feverish armament, particularly nuclear armament, spare the European continent the deployment of new weapons systems, above all, the American intermediate range missiles, and in this way avoid nuclear catastrophe. The emphasis which we put on disarmament negotiations, on maintaining military equilibrium and the well-tried and proven principles of coexistence, is at sharp variance with a policy of threats and wholly rejects the military doctrines -- which are fashionable in the West -- on waging a short or a long war.

At the session of the committee, we approved the Political Declaration, a document which is the program of the struggle to save mankind from the danger of nuclear war. Its concept constitutes a very realistic base for unifying all peace-loving forces. When assessing the results of the Political Consultative Committee, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government underscored that they "attach great importance to the proposal to conclude a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and maintaining peaceable relations between the Warsaw Pact and member states."

We realize that the majority, if not all, problems of Europe are concentrated around the relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. We also know that the largest number of troops and armaments, including nuclear weapons, are amassed in Europe. This is why we want this constant source of tension weakened and, if possible, completely eliminated, and this not solely by employing the principles determined by the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, which also reject military force as an instrument for resolving disputes. As a matter of fact, the proposal of the Political Consultative Committee goes considerably further. It proposes a quite concrete, contractually-legal commitment excluding military encounters and at the same time creates a base for establishing an atmosphere of political trust as a prerequisite for achieving real results in disarmament, for strengthening security, and expanding mutually advantageous cooperation. In addition, the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons against one another includes the proposal to ban the use of force against third countries.

At the same time we drew attention to the fact that the process of improving the international situation is unthinkable without reviving, and especially without achieving, visible progress in disarmament negotiations, particularly in Geneva and Vienna. Therefore the Political Declaration highly valued all recent Soviet peace initiatives.

The deliberations of the Political Consultative Committee affirmed the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact member states and the common awareness of the need for effective action to defend the socialist community as well as peace throughout the world. In this connection we regard it as necessary to declare that the federal government, supported by the initiatives of work collectives, social, and hobby organizations and individuals, proceeding from the will and aspirations of all Czechoslovak people, will give all-round support to the preparations and the course of the World Assembly for Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War, which will be held in Prague in June. Our steps are governed by coexistence, cooperation, resolving disputes through negotiations, and by searching for guarantees of equal security. Our program is peace, global peace. This means that we are pursuing a universal goal, which we as well as others need. We are not looking for advantages, we are not foisting our social order upon anybody, because we believe in our truth, which history will also reliably affirm in the future.

However, should it be necessary, we will adopt all necessary measures to maintain military parity in the armament industry sphere as well as in our Armed Forces in the spirit of the allied commitments and in the interest of the Czechoslovak people to defend the borders of the republic and of the entire socialist community.

As you know, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government accepted the Warsaw Pact member countries' assignment that the CSSR inform all states participating in the CSCE Conference and other UN member countries about the results of the Prague session and at the same time present them with the accurate text of the Political Declaration. It was an important, by its extent unprecedented, and at the same time very demanding task.

In the name of the seven Warsaw Pact member states, our diplomats paid visits to representatives of governments, parliaments, and ministries of foreign affairs not only in Europe, but on all continents -- there were more than 130 of them -- and informed them about the Prague deliberations.

At the same time we presented the Political Declaration to representatives of UN international organizations and important personalities of the political, economic, scientific, and cultural life of the world. The significance of the task was heightened by the fact that a dialogue was established or continued in the course of the visits with leading representatives of world politics on urgent issues of the times, above all, on the matter of peace and war. It was one of the most extensive diplomatic campaigns of this decade. I am pleased to be able to state that the latest initiative of the Warsaw Pact countries has acquired fame, natural authority, and elicited sympathetic response.

The Political Declaration was especially received warmly in the countries of our socialist friends -- Cuba, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. This applies not only to the governments, but to the people of these countries. It was very much welcomed also by countries with socialist orientation in the developing world. In the neutral and nonaligned countries also, the Political Declaration was received favorably and with attentiveness for its well thought-out concept, spirit of cooperation, respect, and willingness to solve all complex and contentious issues peaceably, through negotiations on the principles of equality and equal security. These states, understood well that the proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries are a serious alternative to war.

We value the fact that in the final documents of the Seventh Summit of the Nonaligned Movement, which was recently held in the Indian capital, the anti-imperialist positions of the majority of the attending countries were asserted. At the same time the yearning for peace was expressed, concern over the exacerbation of the political situation in the world and over the continuing arms buildup, and simply the will to resolve the existing conflicts with political instruments and actively participate in restructuring international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

We greatly value the understanding with which the peace-loving public of the capitalist countries, particularly of those which are NATO members, reacted to the Prague Political Declaration. Among the common people in the neighboring capitalist countries the conviction is growing that the West's missile armament plans are destructive. Therefore, with peace marches, at demonstrations attended by hundreds of thousands of people, and on various other occasions they protest and demand that their governments think realistically and act in the interest of peace. In the West many voices resounded saying that the Political Declaration is calculated to influence the minds and, above all, the feelings of popular masses, that precisely there it is looking for support and allies. It is true: We really want to win the sympathies of the people in the West. But not only that. We want to win the support of all people of good will in the world, because the cause of peace is a universal task affecting all humans.

Representatives of the Western countries -- above all the governments of the NATO states -- have found themselves in an extremely difficult situation. They have been especially waylaid by the composite conception of the Political Declaration which proceeds from the previous initiatives, but at the same time augments them by new proposals into a true peace program of the eighties. They can no longer do what they have been doing for years: continue rejecting proposals and nothing else.

We had, therefore, the opportunity to hear also on this level the admission of the weightiness of the proposals of the Warsaw Pact declaration and the assurance that it will be thoroughly studied. We even heard that the proposals have come at the right time, that they could lead to negotiations, to reviving East-West dialogue. I trust that precisely this will happen.

We are saying that this year will be in a certain sense of the word a decisive year, at least as regards the issues of peace and security not only of Europe, but of the whole world.

I am convinced, and at the same time we know well, what is expected from us, from our diplomacy and all our foreign services in the field of foreign policy. After all, our future plans are tellingly summarized in the draft declaration of the Federal Assembly on the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet and CPSU Central Committee, which we will approve today.

Permit me at the end of the report on the fulfillment of the programmatic declaration of the federal government to sincerely thank all our citizens who are contributing with their honest work in all spheres of social life to the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, to overcoming the current difficulties and to ensuring further social development.

Our thanks also to all organizations of the National Front, to the national committees and their broad aktiv for everything they do for the fulfillment of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, for launching useful activity and initiative of our citizens.

We all approach the tasks and objectives which we have set ourselves with the knowledge that the measure of their fulfillment also mercilessly determines the possibility of satisfying the needs of every individual and of the entire society, that it will influence the base on which we can build our plans for the immediate as well as for the more distant future.

Esteemed Comrades, I assure you that also in the upcoming period the federal government, in close cooperation with the government of the republics, will strive for a consistent implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPSU Congress, whose main purpose is to systematically strengthen the social security of our working people and create conditions for their contented life.

Permit me to thank you on behalf of the federal government for the understanding and effective help and support which the Chamber of Nations and the Chamber of People and their agencies are giving to the government. At the same time I want to express the conviction that this fruitful cooperation will continue with common efforts for the further development of our country -- the CSSR.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KIDNAP SITUATION IN ANGOLA

Husak, Strougal Appeal To World Leaders

LD181802 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a message to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the Angolan People's Republic, informing him of the steps being taken by the Czechoslovak Government for the prompt and unconditional release of all the Czechoslovak experts and the members of their families who have been captured in Angola by the antigovernment group UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. Gustav Husak, president of the republic, expressed his conviction that President dos Santos would also make use of every possible opportunity to contribute to the prompt release of the Czechoslovak citizens.

Further diplomatic steps have been taken in the interests of the prompt release of the 64 Czechoslovak citizens who were kidnapped in the Angolan People's Republic by UNITA antigovernment units.

Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, through the Czechoslovak ambassador to India, has appealed to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to use all the influence and means at her disposal as chairperson of the Nonaligned Movement to bring about the prompt release of the detained Czechoslovak citizens.

In his message he stressed that together with our specialists, who are helping one of the developing countries of Africa, women and children were also taken away. The Czechoslovak Government will therefore welcome any steps or assistance from the member states of the Nonaligned Movement that might lead to the prompt release of our citizens.

Furthermore, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal appealed through the Czechoslovak ambassador to the Kenyan Republic, to President Daniel Teroitich arap Moi, as chairman of the OAU, to request the cooperation of the member states of the organization, in the interests of freedom, dignity, and health of the detained Czechoslovak citizens, that may lead to a rapid solution of the whole affair and to the prompt release of the Czechoslovak citizens.

More Appeals to Foreign Governments

LD181822 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Authorized by the federal government, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has instructed the Czechoslovak ambassadors to the Republic of Zambia and the Republic of Zimbabwe to ask the highest state representatives of these countries for effective help towards the release of the captives. The same instruction has also been given to the Czechoslovak charge d'affaires to the Republic of Zaire. The Czechoslovak ambassadors to Finland, Greece, and Cyprus have been instructed to ask the governments of these countries for help in settling this issue, which is so important for us, with reference to our joint broad and long cooperation. Further diplomatic demarches have been carried out by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Governments of Portugal, Great Britain, and the FRG. Jaroslav Prokopec, Czech minister of health, has sent a protest to the World Health Organization regarding the fact that among our captured citizens are also health workers. He asked the organization to take steps toward the liberation of all captives. A declaration issued today by the Secretariat of the International Union of Students also demands the immediate release of all captives.

Meeting With Perez de Cuellar

LD171015 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Stanislav Suja, chief of the CSSR permanent mission at the United Nations in New York, yesterday visited UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on instructions from the Czechoslovak Government. Stanislav Suja informed him about the serious and unprecedented danger to the personal freedom, dignity, health, and lives of a group of Czechoslovak citizens sent to the Angolan People's Republic to help in advancing its economy on the basis of a bilateral agreement concluded between the Czechoslovak and Angolan Governments in accordance with the UN Charter and other relevant documents of this world organization.

Stanislav Suja stressed that the terrorists from the subversion group, which calls itself the National Unity for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and which is supported from abroad, did not hesitate to use armed force against defenseless civilians, foreign citizens, who take practical part in the technical cooperation with this friendly, developing and nonaligned country, which is a UN member, and who are giving it their help.

The chief of the CSSR permanent mission at the United Nations said that the CSSR firmly and sharply condemns this act of gross bad will [hruba zlovola] which led to the capture of the Czechoslovak citizens including women and children. Stanislav Suja asked the UN secretary general on behalf of the Czechoslovak Government for urgent help that would lead to the immediate and unconditional release of the Czechoslovak citizens who became the target of inconsiderate [bezohladna], and in its consequences, very dangerous terrorist action.

UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed his regret over this violent act and assured the Czechoslovak representative that he would take all steps resulting from his office.

Efforts With Cuba, Angola Continue

LD201741 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 20 Mar 83

[Text] The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues to maintain contacts with international organizations and certain governments with the aim of achieving a speedy release of the Czechoslovak citizens held in Angola. Through official diplomatic channels the Government of the Cuban Republic has been asked to coordinate actions that would lead to the freeing of those kidnapped.

The Government of the Angolan People's Republic itself is making maximum efforts to resolve the current situation: At the Angolan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as at the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a crisis unit has been formed that is working on measures that could lead to the freeing of those held. The Czechoslovak Embassy in Luanda is maintaining continuous links with the leading officials of this unit. According to information Czechoslovak Government authorities have received from various foreign sources, all the kidnapped Czechoslovak citizens are in good health. The Czechoslovak Government is continuing to exploit all possible means that would lead to the immediate release of all kidnapped Czechoslovak citizens.

The Czechoslovak Union of Women has appealed to the International Democratic Federation of Women for assistance in bringing about the release of the Czechoslovak citizens held in Angola, among whom there are women and children.

Press Report

AU191050 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 17 March carries on pages 1 and 7 a 480-word "STS"-signed article, entitled "One-Third of the Captives Are Children." The paper bases its article on information it received from the "representatives of the Polytechna foreign trade enterprise for mediating technical cooperation" in Prague; it states that 25 of the 64 Czechoslovaks captured are "experts operating in the Companha de Celulose e Papel in Alto Catumbela, in the reconstruction and maintenance of operations in this cellulose plant; 3 are power engineers participating in the construction of the 30-volt electric power line from Alto Catumbela to Huamba; one female medical doctor and 2 nurses working in the local health center; and 12 are wives of our experts." After listing the ages of the 21 captured children, the paper adds: "Up to 20 experts from Portugal, and the management of the cellulose plant, were captured during the attack on Alto Catumbela. The subversives seriously damaged the enterprise." After giving the geographical position of the industrial complex in Alto Catumbela and the history of CSSR-Angolan cooperation relations, the paper notes the "False claims of certain western press agencies" which draw on UNITA reports about the CSSR citizens' having been armed, and lists the activities undertaken by the CSSR for the captives' release.

The same article is carried by Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on the same date on page 7.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR ON PIPELINE EQUIPMENT

LD181649 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Czechoslovakia is to participate in the construction of the Soviet gas pipeline from Urengoy to Uzhgorod.

On behalf of the Czechoslovak Government, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Ladislav Vodrazka signed a protocol in Moscow today, in accordance with which Czechoslovak organizations will build a large engineering enterprise for repairs to the technological equipment of the gas pipeline, in particular, its compressor stations, in Uzhgorod. Just as with the construction of the Soyuz gas pipeline, this time again the Czechoslovak economy will receive Soviet natural gas in return.

USSR OIL PRICE ONE-FOURTH LESS THAN OPEC

AU181221 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 17 Mar 83 p 2

["FA"-signed interview with Engineer Jan Cisar, director of a department at the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade, in the "We Have Asked" column -- place and date not given]

[Text] [Question] How does the price at which the CSSR imports crude oil from the Soviet Union compare with the new OPEC prices?

[Answer] What is meant by the official OPEC price is the price of Saudi Arabian "light crude" (from which the prices of other types of crude oil are derived) delivered to the Saudi Arabian port of Ra's at Tannurah. If we purchased crude oil under these conditions, we would have to reckon with additional costs for transportation by sea and land routes to our country. Soviet crude oil is delivered by pipeline to our border, where the pipeline continues, leading to our refineries. We pay the Soviet supplier about one-fourth less than the new official OPEC price.

EXPULSION OF CHARTER 77 SIGNATORY REPORTED

LD192248 Vatican City in Czech to Czechoslovakia 1845 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Text] According to the Swiss-based KIPA news agency [CATHOLIC INTERNATIONAL NEWS AGENCY] the Czechoslovak authorities have stripped Stanislav Adamek of Czechoslovak citizenship and escorted him to the Austrian border. This action was justified by his activity within the framework of the Charter 77, of which he is a signatory. Stanislav Adamek is one of 12 children of Mr Josef Adamek, who was sentenced at a trial held in Olomouc in September 1981 to 14 months imprisonment for disseminating religious literature.

RADIO COMMENTARY VIEWS LATEST PENTAGON STUDY

DW181308 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Although a nuclear arms freeze is being demanded by ever broader sections of the U.S. people, the Department of Defense considers it necessary to step up armament even further. Joerg Otto reports:

Washington would have preferred the Pentagon study to remain secret. However, part of the content of the document of 106 pages on guidelines for the United States' military policy in the second half of the eighties has leaked to the public, and that is a good thing. The public learned about the Pentagon's plan, for instance, to spend roughly $2 billion for conventional and nuclear arms in 1985 to 1989. It is difficult to concretely imagine such a figure. One has the impression of a gigantic dimension, and this impression is correct.

Apart from the gigantic dimension of the Pentagon's arms plans, some of the intentions connected with them were also revealed. The use of nuclear weapons will continue to be the key element of the Pentagon's stragegy. Therefore the study proposes that corresponding quantities of weapons be amassed. It also stresses that the U.S. Department of Defense considers it necessary to launch a military offensive from space, if necessary. To this end killer satellite weapons will be developed. In Europe U.S. strategic weapons will be used as well. The Pentagon study demands that in the event of war victory must be ensured, no matter whether it is a regional or global conflict, or whether conventional or nuclear weapons are used. The document leaves no doubt about the intentions of the Pentagon military planners. Its content is a declaration of war on all people who want mankind to have a future.

The Pentagon plans for the second half of the eighties in all points run counter to the U.S. people's true interests. This has become very clear from the debate beginning this week in the U.S. House of Representatives on a nuclear freeze resolution. Many representatives condemned the government course and demanded constructive negotiations with the Soviet Union on the discontinuation of nuclear armament. In this connection they referred to the mandate of those 12 million U.S. citizens who in a referendum had voted for a moratorium on nuclear weapons. There are different reasons for the growing opposition in practically all sections of the people to stepped-up armament. The 20 million victims of unemployment demand investments for jobs instead of arms. The 3,258 scientists who in an open letter recently supported a moratorium on nuclear weapons warn, above all, about the threat to live by nuclear weapons. The Christian opponents of armament just follow their faith. No matter how different their interests may be, they are all seriously threatened by the Pentagon's plans to step up armament also in the second half of the eighties.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH KAMPUCHEA SIGNED IN LEIPZIG

AU181121 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Mar 83 p 2

[Summary] Leipzig (ADN) -- "On Wednesday the protocol on trade between the GDR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea for 1983 was concluded in Leipzig. The document was signed by Eugen Kattner, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade, and Thong Chan, deputy minister of trade of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, on behalf of their government." Both sides agreed to increase foreign trade turnover in 1983 and to further diversify its structure. "In 1983 the GDR will also continue the traditional import of natural rubber from the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Moreover, the import of Kampuchean agricultural and forestry products such as rice, leaf tobacco, tropical wood, and wood products was agreed. The GDR will deliver chemical products for processing natural rubber, pesticides, and facilities for the textile industry as well as trucks, typewriters, and other technical goods.

WFTU EUROPEAN MEMBERS MEET IN BUDAPEST 18 MARCH

LD191158 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, March 18 (MTI) -- Heads of the European member organizations of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) held a conference in Budapest Friday. The meeting was attended by the delegations of the Bulgarian, Cypriot (PEO), Czechoslovak, French (CGT), Hungarian, GDR, Romanian and Soviet trade unions and WFTU general secretary.

The meeting deliberated on and approved a proposal on the establishment of a European Committee of the world federation. Its work is to put forward initiatives and to contribute to the establishment of a comprehensive trade union unity in Europe in the spirit of the 10th WFTU World Congress.

The conference of the WFTU European member organizations concluded with a closing address by Sandor Gaspar, secretary-general of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions.

MEHES, DELEGATION RETURN FROM RIGA CEMA MEETING

LD191818 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, March 19 (MTI) -- The 45h session of the CMEA standing commission for radio engineering and electronic industry was held in Riga on March 17-18. The Hungarian delegation to the session -- that returned to Budapest Saturday -- was headed by Minister of Industry Lajos Mehes.

MOSCOW MISSILE WARNING CAUSING STIR IN WEST

LD192132 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, March 19 (MTI) -- "A warning, also affecting our continent, made at the Moscow conference, has created the greatest stir in Western Europe this week," runs a commentary in Saturday's NEPSZABADSAG and continues: "The warning points out that while the Geneva talks are being stalled by the American side, with the approach of the deadline of the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, we are heading towards a critical point in time that may signal the advent of a new course of the arms race on our continent."

"Responsible Western politicians in power have made statements urging Washington to replace its "everything or nothing" stance, which has caused the Geneva talks to stiffen, by a more presentable view that would give it a better image as well. Of these statements Chanceller Kohl's captured the most attention becuase he made it after the elections and not in the midst of campaigning... The same view that Reagan's 'zero option' must not be allowed to block Soviet-American talks, prevailed at the meeting of Common Market foreign ministers."

"Although the Western European statements invariably support the "zero option" as an ultimate objective "to be strived for," they also press Washington for some "interim initiative." Should they merely want to offer their overseas ally a way of pretending that it is actually looking for a compromise, there is a lesson in that too: Western governments apparently qualify the stubbornly pursued negotiating position of the 'zero option' as untenable," writes NEPSZABADSAG.

PROGRESS OF ECONOMIC REFORM REVIEWED, EVALUATED

Council of Ministers' Conclusion

LD182304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] A session of the Council of Ministers has taken place. The meeting assessed the progress of economic reform after the first year of its implementation. A report on the implementation and effects of the reform was submitted by the government plenipotentiary for economic reform. Professor Czeslaw Bobrowski, who presented the opinions of the Economic Consultative Council, participated in the government session.

A thorough analysis of the reform implementation process was made and, at the same time, conclusions for the future were discussed. It was stated that the alteration of the principles of the economy's functioning exceeds in its magnitude and depth of transformations all previously undertaken changes of the economic system. The launching of the reform took place in unusually difficult conditions. Acute economic crisis, a fall in production and real income, market imbalance, and restrictions and sanctions by the United States and some other capitalist countires, make the reform implementation process immeasurably more difficult. In spite of these difficulties, it is proving its worth in its basic assumptions and there is no turning-back from it. There is no doubt that the reform has become a significant factor in consolidating activities for curing the economy and, at the same time, has started beneficial processes in the work of managerial cadres. The results achieved last year confirm the correctness of the decision to implement the reform. Gradual improvement in the area of industrial production took place. In foreign trade, for the first time in many years, a positive turnover balance was achieved. The reform also contributed to broadening the independence and self-financing ability of enterprises.

The Council of Ministers pointed out the need to supplement the report. Some fragmentary assessments contained in it require additional supplementary research and confrontations with practice. The Council of Ministers also recommended improving cooperation between economic ministries which represent the all-state interest in fulfilling the economic policy, and state enterprises.

The report on implementation and effects of the reform last year will be submitted to the Sejm. It will also be made available to the public and become the subject of general discussion.

Baka Press Conference

LD192336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Excerpts] A press conference was held at the Council of Ministers Office this morning with Professor Wladyslaw Baka, government plenipotentiary for economic reform affairs. The minister presented a report to journalists on the introduction and effects of economic reform in 1982. Here are the first few minutes of his introductory speech:

[Begin Baka recording] The Council of Ministers session lasted all day yesterday. It was devoted to one topic: an assessment of the course of the introduction and the effects of reform in 1982. It is not surprising that it took so much time, that the discussion was very wide-ranging and rich even in dramatic clashes; the discussion did not evade the revelation of all weaknesses and failings, but finally aimed at shaping an objective picture of the situation. This goal was achieved. The significance of this session is all the greater since we regard reform as the main direction of the efforts to overcome the crisis, to get our economy onto the straight road; being defeated, one could say, in the main direction of efforts would have great, irreparable results for the economy and the whole of society.

I must say that the assessment fills us with optimism, not because the report was exaggerated, because in the report, which has been made available to you and will be published -- it will come before the Sejm and be the subject of public discussion -- we did not avoid any colors, grey, black, or where (?it was rosy). The situation is clearly that complex. The general assessment is positive, that is to say that the accepted assumptions of reform, its principles and the organization of the introductory processes are passing the test in practice and yielding the expected results. Although not on the same scale or with the same intensity on all fronts, the general results are promising, and affirm that we have taken the right road.

There will be no turning back from the line of reform. On the contrary, the Council of Ministers has taken a firm decision to consolidate this course and I would like absolutely, officially, and unambiguously to refute all kinds of rumors that are circulating that some mechanisms of the reform will be discontinued or that some amendments will be made, for example, a freeze in wages and other measures aimed at distorting the fundamental system. This does not mean that amendments or improvements will not be made. We believe that changes must be made [words indistinct] where they turn out to be essential but in no case undermining the essence of the reform. [end recording]

Baka Interview

LD201504 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 20 Mar 83

[Interview with Wladyslaw Baka, plenipotentiary for economic reform, by Anna Andrezejewska; time and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, we all know about the results of the meeting of the Council of Ministers that assessed the economic reform for the past year. I would like to ask you now what is good about this reform and what disappoints you? Whose hopes has the reform failed?

[Answer] It has certainly disappointed many people -- especially those who felt that, as if with the touch of a magic wand, the reform would change the country's economic situation. On the other hand, people who have understood the reform and had daily contact with it -- I believe they may have a certain viewpoint on the matter, but it is not one of disappointment. What satisfies me is that the number of such people has been increasing each month.

[Question] We know that the reform did not reach everywhere, for instance the building industry. Why did this happen?

[Answer] We must have made a mistake. We believed that it was not necessary for the Commission for Reform Affairs and the plenipotentiary to specially supervise this activity, that these matters can be solved within the ministry. We were interested in more general problems. I think that the acceptance of a faulty doctrine has been the cause: the introduction of a daily pay system and the introduction of a wage system based on piecework, which would lead to an improvement of quality that would offset losses caused by the shortages of materials that result in a smaller quantity of flats.

What actually happened was neither quantity nor quality improvement. It is satisfying that in the third quarter, and especially in the fourth, some signs have appeared that inspire hope.

[Question] You said at yesterday's press conference that there are matters that worry you.

[Answer] There are many such things. I am worried by a certain excessive subjectivism: people rejecting what is happening in the economy. There is, for instance, a very popular saying that everything is getting worse, that there is no improvement at all. There is frustration and hopelessness looking at statistics, but people do not read statistics. When one gets into a store...

[Question] But they do not believe in statistics.

[Answer] They do not read them; perhaps they do not believe in them; but they are walking the streets. When one says that nothing has been done this year, that the situation has further worsened, I simply tell him: You must be suffering from amnesia. You have forgotten the conditions at the start, the position a year ago in November, December, January, March, and what we have today.

[Question] What worries you in the reform itself?

[Answer] What worries me is the attitude of certain cadres to the cause -- not the majority, but the attitude of certain cadres -- expressed in waiting for instructions, waiting for tasks, waiting for means. It worries me that we are overcoming these habits so slowly. On the other hand, it pleases me that there are more and more directors who believe that telephone connections with the ministry have been interrupted, that there are no offices making allocations, who are themselves taking care of getting supplies, who are independently dividing available funds, who are taking risks, who are making decisions. It pleases me that as these people are getting more active and stronger in their actions, the more they are cooperating and consulting, relying on and making use of the help of the workforce. What also worries me is that the truth of the reform reaches public awareness with such difficulty. I shall not be wrong in saying that the public is not well educated economically. A considerable part of the public believes that the standard of living can be raised with a legal act or a decision of the Council of Ministers. A second matter that worries me is a tendency toward professional inactivity: young retirees' possibilities created for taking pensions have been used to the maximum. Please remember that 10 years ago people were fighting against being retired. One can see this trend of professional inactivity; if it lasts, then the prospects are dim. We shall have a demographic high with more young people and children -- with funds required for the satisfaction of their needs -- and a growing number of people of retirement age. It means that the share of the professional people who are to maintain all these masses will decline. We must significantly raise productivity and improve organization. I do not hesitate to say that we must do all we can to halt the trend toward inactivity and draw people to work.

[Question] What must we fear in the reform? I am thinking primarily of the freezing of wages.

[Answer] I believe that it would be an absurd decision. The Council of Ministers is so far removed from this kind of idea that I did not even mention it. In fact, with high wages -- especially very high ones at certain enterprises; it would be difficult to say that it was the case in all enterprises -- there were suggestions made that wages should be frozen at the November level to halt the trend toward increasing wages. The government leadership has shown patience; it has shown calm. In fact, January wages were lower than in December by 4-5 percent. In February, in the processing industry, the wages were lower by about 26 percent. This means that there is no well-founded cause for such a drastic measure, neither for the essence or the future of the reform.

GORYWODA INTERVIEWED ON ANTI-INFLATION PLAN

LD181528 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 17 Mar -- "Inflation is issue No. 1, it is the greatest threat to the Polish economy," said PUWP CC Secretary Manfred Gorywoda in an interview for the POLITYKA weekly.

Stating that amid the circumstances of considerable inflation one cannot talk about solving economic issues, Manfred Gorywoda presented a 5-point programme to combat inflation and limit its growth to the level of a few per cent a year.

First: It is necessary to maximally stimulate production for the market through gradual changes in the industrial structure. Second: To prevent enterprises from getting money easily, this money must be the effect of lowered costs, increased labour productivity and production growth. Third: It is necessary to more strongly connect increased individual pays with increased labour productivity and to strictly control investment projects. Fourth: To introduce sharp austerity regime in budget units. Fifth: To pursue an appropriately flexible policy of prices.

Discussing the present situation of the Polish economy and how far the introduction of the reform is advanced, the PUWP CC secretary said that some representatives of enterprises and state administration management do not sufficiently understand the scale of the economic collapse and inevitability of new circumstances which must accompany the making up for lost distance, that is also the necessity to apply methods of management different than in the 1970s.

"There is no sufficient understanding for the necessity to start to use reserves which exist in improved organization, lowered costs and saving of materials," Manfred Gorywoda underscored.

Asked by the POLITYKA journalist where he can see the greatest threat to the reform, Manfred Gorywoda replied: "In using the reform's solutions inconsistently with its intentions. The reform only creates conditions for more rational management and provides new possibilities. Whether they are used depends on people working at different levels. Of course, it will be necessary to correct various solutions of the reform...but its final effects depend on enterprises.

PRON PROVISIONAL NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETS

LD182352 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] The Presidium of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] Provisional National Council has discussed the tasks of the movement in initiating, supporting, and developing social and economic activity aimed at improving citizens' living and working conditions. The participants in the meeting came out in favor of PRON's continuing many forms of activity of the National Unity Front. The Presidium appealed to housing estates, urban and factory cells of the movement for social participation in the spring tidying-up operations. After a report by Adam Lopatka on the preparations for the papal visit to Poland, members of the Presidium expressed the conviction that the visit should have a worthy course and contribute both to the progress of normalization of life in Poland and to consolidating Poland's international standing in the world. The deliberations were chaired by Jan Dobraczynski.

MINISTER REPORTS IMPROVEMENT IN AGRICULTURE

LD181520 Warsaw PAP in English 1407 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 17 March -- In the early spring, the situation in agriculture is better than in previous years, Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy Jerzy Wojtecki told a news conference at the Government Press Office here today.

There is a sufficient amount of the cereals qualified seeds. There should be as much of fertilizers and chemical plant protection agents as last year. The deliveries of farm equipment are going on quite smoothly, which does not mean that all problems of spare parts have been solved, he said.

The rise in the piglets' prices, observed in the markets, and the interest of farmers in purchasing animals for further breeding show that the downward tendencies in the breeding of cattle and pigs were arrested.

The purchase of meat is now by 6 percent lower than in 1982, but higher than planned. The supplies of meat to the market should stay on the level guaranteeing satisfying the present meat rations. The level of the milk purchases creates possibilities for giving up the planned imports of 20,000 tonnes of butter. Soviet wheat is being reloaded in ports and new possibilities of buying it are sought, Minister Wojtecki said.

Vice-Minister of Metallurgy and Engineering Industry Eugeniusz Szatkowski said that this year the deliveries of farming machinery would grow by 15 percent and those of spare parts by 30 percent. The number of ploughs produced at the present moment is more than twice as big as it was two years ago.

Referring to questions about a new land tax, Minister Wojtecki assured that the new tax would not be introduced this year. As for works on the land tax, solutions are being sought to inspire farmers to increase the production.

OFFICIAL REVIEWS MARTIAL LAW CLEMENCY PROVISIONS

LD202031 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Mar (PAP) -- The Polish State Council adopted a decision on 20 December last year concerning special legal procedures in clemency cases with regard to persons convicted of crimes and violations described in the decree on martial law, as well as violations of public order and violations against the activities of state and public organizations. Eugenia Kepara, member of the State Council and clemency commission chairwoman, reviews the implementation of this law.

When asked what prerequisites necessitated the adoption of such a law, E. Kapera said that the law in question primarily concerns cases where the criminal activity did not bring about considerable negative consequences or detriment to the public. I must emphasize, E. Kepara said, that such an attitude to these persons represents yet another example of the efforts being made by Polish authorities toward achieving national agreement.

The clemency commission chairwoman went on to say that from the time martial law was introduced up to 20 December of last year, 1,462 people were sentenced to deprivation of freedom for crimes listed under the law. To date, the Prosecutor General's Office and the main Military Prosecutor's Office have received 817 recommendations for clemency, and more recommendations are coming in. Of these, 330 recommendations have been passed on to the State Council. Since the recommendations were received, that is by the end of January, the commission has had 10 sessions during which a total of 268 recommendations were reviewed, and in respect of 24 cases among these the State Council did not apply the clemency law. These involved particularly dangerous acts which brought about great detriment to the public, and the convicted persons were instigators of serious crimes.

In the remaining 244 cases, E. Kapara said, we decided to grant clemency, being guided by humanitarian and public considerations. These cases concern mostly young and under-age persons, mothers of juvenile children, and so forth. A decisive factor is also the state of health of the convicted.

The form of clemency which is used most frequently is the conditional early release from serving sentence. The commission determines the length of the probation period, from 1 to 5 years.

If during this period the convicted person does not commit any crime, his punishment is considered fully served. Also used, especially with regard to underage persons, is the conditional suspension of the serving of the punishment for a period of several years. If the behavior of the convicted person during this period is faultless then the punishment is waived. Whether the person receiving clemency is going to adhere to these conditions depends to a large extent on the influence exerted on him by his family, work collective, and public groups. Therefore, great importance is attributed to sponsorship, as for example by youth organizations, and the units of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, and so forth, which guarantee supervision of the persons who have been pardoned, in their own environment.

LOPATKA, POGGI DISCUSS STATE-CHURCH RELATIONS

LD181411 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Adam Lopatka, chief of the Office for Religious Affairs, received today Archbishop Luigi Poggi, nuncio for special missions and head of the team for permanent working contacts between the Holy See and the Polish Government, who is visiting our country, and Monsignor Janusz Bolonek. The current state of state-church relations and other issues of interest to the two sides were discussed.

ZSL COMMITTEE ANXIOUS ABOUT FRG REVISIONISM

LD181524 Warsaw PAP in English 1413 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 17 March -- The foreign committee of the United Peasant Party met here today and heard a report of the Chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee Ryszard Wojna on the situation in the FRG following the recent elections to Bundestag. The members of the UPP foreign committee expressed anxiety over a dangerous growth of nationalistic and revisionist trends in the FRG which strive to question the territorial [word indistinct] Europe. These realities have been confirmed by both the treaties signed by the FRG with Poland and other socialist countries, and by the Final Act of the CSCE conference in Helsinki.

The meeting pointed out that the above trends, if they intensify, can have a detrimental effect on the further development of relations between Poland and the FRG and the general situation in Europe and the world.

12 POLES FLY TO SWEDEN 21 MARCH; SEEK ASYLUM

For Paris AFP and Stockholm coverage of the flight to Sweden by 12 Polish nationals, see the Sweden subsection of the Nordic Affairs section of the 21 March Western Europe Daily Report and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

NEW TRANSPORTATION UNDER SECRETARIES -- Following the transfer of Gen Div Jan Raczkowski, first vice minister of transportation, to the Foreign Service and the retirement of Czeslaw Goscilowicz, first vice minister, and Kazimierz Jacukowicz, under secretary of state for transportation, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Andrzej Golaszewski, Zbigniew Palczewski, and Franciszek Adam Wieladek new under secretaries of state in this ministry on the recommendation of the minister of transportation. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Mar 83 p 2 AU]

STEPS TO MEET 1983 OIL TARGETS REVIEWED

AU182007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/03/1983 -- The task Romania has set herself to fulfil this year -- namely the extraction of 13.5 million tons of crude and of 38 billion cubic meters of gas -- stimulates the activity carried on by the collectivities of working people in the hydrocarbons industry. Methods and initiatives providing for a more marked rise in crude production are currently applied in various oil fields throughout the country. In Braila, for instance, a method is being generalized of artificial eruption which virtually doubles the well flow. Following the application of another method, elaborated by Romanian experts, whereby "filters" made of quartz sand and plastics are inserted in the wells, 200 wells or so will be reactivated this year. The first wells equipped with like filters already started operating. In 1 month alone they turned out an additional amount of 340 tons of crude.

This year another 25 oil deposits will add to the 226 which are currently undergoing special oil recovery methods. More than 1,000 wells will be drilled in the vicinity of the capital city operating on the basis of "hot" recovery technologies -- in site combustion, etc. Intense drilling operations are under way with a view to increasing the number of producing wells. Work speed in drilling fields is to increase by almost 20 per cent in 1983. Upon this basis another 1,200 new wells will be commissioned. Until the end of the year about 2.5 million metres of great depth hard geological structures will be drilled. Romania experts are concerned for ensuring a rise in the extraction index with viscous crude, cutting the percentage of impurities, reducing energy consumption per ton of extracted crude, etc.

BULUCEA CONDUCTS ECONOMIC TALKS IN LIBYA

AU161928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Tripoli, (AGERPRES) 16/3/1983 -- During the meeting Vasile Bulucea, Romanian minister of transports and telecommunications had in Tripoli with Jaddallah 'Aziz at-Talhi, secretary general of the General People's Committee of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, they discussed the questions of the development of the Romanian-Libyan relations in transports and telecommunications, the possibilities of expanding and diversifying the relations of economic and technical cooperation between Romania and Libyan Jamahiriyah. The Romanian minister also conducted talks with Salim al-Bukhari Hudah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Transports and Telecommunications which were finalized by the signing of a protocol regarding the development of the Romanian-Libyan collaboration in this domain as well as with the secretary of the General People's Committee for Housing and Finance.

ROMANIAN-MOZAMBICAN COMMISSION MEETS IN MAPUTO

AU182023 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Maputo (AGERPRES) 18/3/1983 -- The fifth session of the joint Romanian-Mozambican Government Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation was held in Maputo over March 14-18.

During the proceedings, the Romanian delegation led by Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry, and the Mozambican delegation led by Rui Baltazar dos Santos Alves, minister for finance, examined the evolution of the bilateral relations and analysed the current stage of the objectives stipulated in the protocol of the fourth session of the joint commission and in the contracts previously concluded. Likewise, new means and ways were covenanted of steadily intensifying the economic cooperation, increasing the commercial exchanges and granting technical assistance by Romania. The protocol of this session envisages measures for the carrying into effect of the joint project of developing agriculture in the Cabo Delgado and Niassa Provinces, the organization and development of the agrozootechnical production in the Province of Maputo, the cooperation in metallurgy, silviculture, wood working, production of fertilizers and geological surveyings.

During his Mozambican sojourn the Romanian minister also had working meetings with Sergio Vieira, minister for agriculture, and Antonio Branco, minister for industry and energy.

DOBRESCU RECEIVES ISRAELI COMMUNIST OFFICIALS

AU182022 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/3/1983 -- On March 18 Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met David Hanin member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Communist Party of Israel, and George Tubi, secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Israel, who visit Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP

During the interview the sides informed mutually of the present activity and preoccupations of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Communist Party of Israel and exchanged opinions on certain aspects of the international situation, particularly the developments in the Middle East, the sides highlighting the need for efforts to be intensified by all peoples for promotion of peace, for disarmament and for a strengthening of security throughout the world. At the same time the sides expressed the wish to develop and deepen further the good relations between them, to the interest of the cause of peace, democracy, social progress, of the international cooperation and collaboration.

NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

AU182013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/3/1983 -- On March 18, the official visit paid to Romania by Svenn Stray, minister for foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Norway, came to and end. The foreign minister of the Kingdom of Norway left Bucharest the same day, in the afternoon.

BRIEFS

NEW THERMOPOWER PLANT -- Bucharest AGERPRES 18/03/1983 -- After almost five years of intensive works in the first Romanian thermo-electric station fuelled on oil shales at Anina (southwestern Romania) is almost completed. Building operations have entered the final stage on both the first 330 mw generating set and the quarry which is to supply the raw material needed by this important unit of the national power engineering. According to experts, the oil shales at Anina, which are to be soon capitalized, were previously tested on the thermo-electric plant at Doicesti yielding high calorific powers. Part of the deposit, apt to supply about 2.5 million tons of oil shales, is ready for exploitation. Until the end of the year a more than six-million-ton production will be ensured. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1145 GMT 18 Mar 83 AU]

TIKHONOV TO PAY 'OFFICIAL FRIENDLY VISIT' 21-25 MAR

Vujovic Announcement, Remarks

LD191106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0959 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- "We attribute great importance to the forthcoming visit by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Yugoslavia," Svetislav Vujovic, representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, said in reply to the question by Mladen Gavrilovic, TANJUG editor.

"This visit," the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs representative said, "will undoubtedly contribute to the further development of cooperation between the two countries. I would recall that the visit by the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers represents a continuation of the meetings between top leaders of the two countries. This is undoubtedly the result of our friendly relations and very developed cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and other fields. The premiers can be expected to positively assess the overall state of relations, especially economic cooperation, which is of great importance for both countries."

The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs representative announced that "USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov will pay an official friendly visit to the SFRY from 21 to 25 March this year at the invitiation of Comrade Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council."

Nikolay A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, will be received into separate visits by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. "During his stay in Yugoslavia Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Tikhonov will visit the Socialist Republic of Croatia, hold talks with the leaders of this republic and visit some organizations of associated labor. During the visit to our country Premiers Milka Planinc and Nikolay Tikhonov will discuss bilateral and topical international questions and inform each other about socioeconomic development in Yugoslavia and the USSR."

Zagreb Announcement

LD202212 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov is arriving in our country tomorrow on an official visit. The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union will be visiting our country at the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council. Nikolay Tikhonov will be received in separate audience by Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, and by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

TANJUG Diplomatic Editor's Views

LD181803 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 18 Mar 83

[By TANJUG diplomatic editor Mladen Gavrilovic]

[Text] Belgrade, March 18 (TANJUG) -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR Nikolay Tikhonov will soon arrive on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc.

The Yugoslav public is looking forward with interest to the forthcoming high-level meeting. The Yugoslav-Soviet dialogue will include the consideration of the most topical issues in the international life, especially the further development of bilateral relations and cooperation.

In spite of their differing paths in the building up of socialism and differing international positions, the two socialist countries have a number of vital interests in common in the struggle for peace, active and peaceful coexistence, and progress.

The guest from Moscow will be able to become acquainted in detail with the Yugoslav view on the results of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi. At the same time, the talks in Belgrade will provide an opportunity to the hosts to obtain a comprehensive view of Soviet political activity in recent times.

The contents of the talks will reflect all the developments in the international communist and workers' movement and mutual informing on the development of the two socialist countries.

Yugoslavia has always emphasized the importance of the dialogue on an equal footing, along with the full respect for the stands of each partner. In this respect, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union already have a good tradition: the Belgrade and Moscow declarations of 1955 and 1956 and other documents jointly drawn up and signed in the past are the best guarantee that Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation and relations will continue to develop on this basis.

The Belgrade meeting is one more occasion to reaffirm the principles on which Yugoslavia has consolidated and developed cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Yugoslavia, as a nonaligned country, invests efforts together with other countries to restore the world to the path of detente, negotiations and the settling of disputes without the use of force and outside interference, without military interventions and pressures.

Bloc confrontation hinders the process of detente. The paths leading to the implementation of detente go through multilateral negotiations, rather than bilateral agreements which will continue to exist as long as military-political blocs exist.

Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union develop cooperation in all the fields, but to all appearances the most headway has been made in the development of economic relations. The Soviet Union is Yugoslavia's most important foreign trade partner, which accounts for 27 percent of its total foreign trade.

In 1982 the value of trade reached 6.8 billion dollars. Economic relations will remain in the future one of the most important components of Yugoslav-Soviet overall cooperation.

Yugoslav-Soviet high-(?level) meetings are a manifestation of continuing cooperation on the well-known principled basis, with full respect for each side's stands.

Sundic Commentary

LD181624 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Here is a commentary on our country's diplomatic activity. Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, will arrive in Yugoslavia in 3 days' time, on Monday, for an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. Milika Sundic says:

[Begin Sundic recording] The Soviet premier's visit is of great importance for the further promotion of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Nikolay Tikhonov and his host Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, will have talks on bilateral cooperation, which has successfully developed from year to year, and also on topical international problems.

Relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union may be said to be friendly and very extensive, especially in the economic field. The framework of these relations is provided by the jointly adopted documents starting from the historic Belgrade declaration. The views held by Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union on topical international problems are very similar. It is true that there are also some differences, which cannot be concealed, but they are not decisive for the development and promotion of bilateral cooperation. On the contrary, the greater the respect shown on both sides for the existing differences, the less noticeable these differences have been; but even when they were noticeable the two countries have always succeeded in eliminating them or pushing them into the background. After all, it is well known what attitudes Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union will adopt in various circumstances and situations.

At the seventh summit in New Delhi earlier this month Yugoslavia again made public its views, in a way accessible to all, on all issues of importance for improving the existing international situation. Yugoslav foreign and internal policies are characterized by openness and adherence to principles regardless of who or what is at stake. Yugoslavia has always extended full support to everything it considers positive in other countries' public statements and behavior. This gives Yugoslavia the right to say what it thinks about events and phenomena with which it does not agree.

Yugoslavia actively supports all of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives. This will be done in future as well. We live in a world which is at a major turning point, which particularly applies to the last 2 or 3 years. The circumstances which prevail in it are pregnant with many dangers, but Yugoslavia believes that the forces of peace and progress are strong enough to prevent the outbreak of a world war. Yugoslavia is also energetically opposed to various theories which advocate the possibility of waging a limited nuclear war.

Some people say, though that is a rare event, that political relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union are lagging behind economic relations. No, even if that is so it does not at all mean that they should be made conditional on each other. There is no [word indistinct] socialism either inside individual countries or in relations between socialist countries. Every country follows its own path and the question of whether they will reach their goal sooner or later depends least of all on whether all the countries follow the same path or each one of them a path of its own.

The most essential aspect of relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union is that both sides strive for their constant improvement. If it were not for that the relations between the two countries would not be as good as they are now. At any rate, Nikolay Tikhonov's visit will contribute both to better mutual cooperation and to better mutual understanding. We are convinced that this is equally the wish of both sides.

Canak Commentary

AU201945 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 20 Mar 83

[Text] During the next 3 days Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, will be paying an official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

Branislav Canak discusses this visit:

This visit is taking place after two important events: the 12th LCY Congress which confirmed the orientation of continuing Tito's policy in developing self-management in the domestic field and in strengthening Yugoslavia's independent and nonaligned position in foreign affairs, and secondly, immediately following the successful conclusion of the Seventh Summit Conference on Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi which confirmed and asserted the original principles of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent, autonomous, and nonbloc force in international relations. Yugoslavia, as one of the founders and a prominent member of the Nonaligned Movement, attaches extraordinary importance to these principles in developing its relations with all countries, including those which are members of the blocs. Hence it is natural that we constantly stress our devotion to the principles of independence, sovereignty, equality, noninterference and mutual respect which are incorporated in the 1955 Belgrade declaration and the subsequent documents on the 12 meetings between Comrade Tito and Leonid Brezhnev.

These principles have been and continue to be the framework of the development and further advancement of Yugoslav-Soviet relations. It is in this sense that the visit of Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, will provide an opportunity to reassert these principles and the dialogue based on equality as a basis for further expanding cooperation in all spheres. It must be expected that this friendly dialogue, held with due respect for the known differences of views on the individual issues stemming from differences in the international positions and the internal systems of the two countries, will provide a new encouragement to promoting Yugoslav-Soviet relations primarily in the economic field.

The economic cooperation which is constantly increasing occupies an important place in Yugoslav-Soviet relations which are stably and successfully developing. In the last 2 years trade between the two countries was equal to the amount of trade between them for the entire 1976-1980 5-year period. In this period, Yugoslavia's share in Soviet trade increased from 3.1 to 4.6 percent and thus now our country occupies the seventh place among the Soviet Union's foreign trade partners. The protocol signed in Moscow in January envisages a total trade valued at $7 billion for this year.

Exhibitions and other ways of demonstrating the achievements of our economy play an important role within the context of promoting Yuguslav-Soviet economic cooperation. Next July, a specialized exhibition will be organized in Moscow which will show the achievements of our agroindustrial complex to Soviet citizens. In addition to economic cooperation, it is necessary to mention the very highly developed scientific and cultural-educational cooperation which also represents an important lever in the development of the total, basically friendly relations between the two countries.

There is no doubt that Soviet Premier Tikhonov's talks with Milka Planinc and other Yugoslav personalities will confirm a mutual readiness to further promote cooperation on the known principles which have been confirmed in practice.

U.S., USSR MILITARY PRESENCE IN MIDEAST HARMFUL

AU191742 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Stanislav Ocokoljic military-political commentary]

[Text] Israel's aggression against Lebanon last year, which opened up a number of new problems in an already complicated crisis in the Middle East, has been exploited by both superpowers for establishing an increasing direct military presence there, at the center of a hotbed of crisis.

This dimension of aggravating the chronic Middle East crisis is the occasion for a military-political commentary by Stanislav Ocokoljic:

The United States has used the occasion of ensuring the withdrawal of the Palestinians from Beirut for providing a constant presence of their troops in Lebanon under the guise of international peace forces. Although they number 1,200 men, these forces constitute an important basis for possible interventionist forces to be used in direct actions and a wider operation.

At the same time, the number of Soviet Armed Forces personnel in Syria has considerably increased in the past few months. It is estimated at about 4,500 advisers, instructors, pilots, and crews of the recently installed air defense missile systems, whose firing positions could serve as a backing for other tasks.

These steps are often explained with the more and more widely advertised thesis that allegedly there are no wars in those regions where the superpowers are both present with their armed forces. It is said that thanks to this fact Europe is experiencing the longest period of peace in its history. However, precisely this latest example most directly confirms the full absurdity of this thesis. The superpowers in fact use their military presence to regulate their mutual regional equilibrium. Therefore the existing military situation -- an occupied Lebanon with 120,000 Israeli and 30,000 Syrian troops and a Western peace force -- is being maintained at the moment in the Middle East. The overall number reaches 250,000 men if various opposing domestic Lebanese formations -- the Phalangists, Muslims, the militia, the Army, the Palestinians -- are included.

Although at the moment Lebanon has become just about the most disturbed region of the world, the superpowers are urgently supplying the most modern weapons to Israel and Syria. In this way they support the military confrontations in practice and materially expand the possibility of a fresh war conflict which, although limited to the Lebanese territory alone and aimed at evicting the Syrians from Lebanon, could have very difficult consequences in a wider area.

It appears that the superpowers could look favorably on such a possible conflict, if they unilaterally assess that it could improve their position in the regional relationship of forces, reckoning in addition that their present, and if necessary an increased, military presence would ensure control over its course. Since the United States, as it says, considers Israel a very important strategic ally which, however, they are not able to control as they would like, one must recoil even more from Israel's war adventurism which so far has played the card of regional rivalry to a great extent.

With this fresh step of military involvement, the superpowers have in fact increased the overall negative effect of the military factor in the Middle East crisis. With their own increased interference they have expanded the field of their contest, and they have made the several countries, the region and its crisis depend even more on their global interests.

STAMBOLIC, PLANINC MEET WITH OECD LEADER

LD181449 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1324 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, March 18 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic and Secretary General of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Emile van Lennep assessed today, Friday, that Yugoslavia's cooperation with the organization was developing successfully and expressed the hope that it would be further promoted.

Stambolic and Van Lennep discussed Yugoslavia's endeavours in implementing the policy of economic stabilization, international economic relations and the proposals adopted at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit related to measures which should be taken for surmounting the global economic crisis.

Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc today informed Van Lennep about measures for structural adjustments in the Yugoslav economy and the long-term objectives of economic stabilization.

CONFERENCE HELD WITH EC BUSINESSMEN IN BELGRADE

AU191957 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Mar 83 p 4

[Z. Todorovic report]

[Summary] "A business conference has begun at the Congress Hall of the Sava Center, attended by numerous officials of the European Community and the SFRY, 160 businessmen from the Community and as many from our country, the ambassadors of the Community countries accredited to Yugoslavia and other guests. This is the first such gathering of businessmen organized by the Community in a European country." The conference will last until 11 March and will "set the basic starting points for concrete business agreements."

"Joze Smole, member of the Federal Executive Council, was the first speaker to point out the significance of this unique gathering regarding the Yugoslav economy in general. According to him, this is the first step toward the broadest implementation of the cooperation agreement between the SFRY and the European Community, which was signed in April 1980, and which was recently ratified and will be in effect as of 1 April of this year."

Because of their own economic difficulties, the Community member countries have pressured the Community to adopt some restrictive measures which reduce the opportunities for cooperation under the agreement. The Community countries account for about 35 percent of Yugoslav imports, and in some industrial branches they account for more than 50 percent. The share of the Community in Yugoslav exports fell from 26 percent in 1980 to about 20 percent last year.

The dynamic development of the Yugoslav economy in the past decades required large imports of equipment, without at the same time encouraging exports. "Because of such a 'hunger' for imports, which mainly results from high investment activities in our country, there has not been enough readiness to promote relations which would respect the interests of both sides in the long run. Such developments only speeded up the process of large borrowings by our country in the hard currency area. It is understandable that the consequences of such developments were harmful for both sides."

Yugoslav businessmen will make efforts "to set up long-term foundations for completely new relations acceptable to both sides, based on joint investment and long-term industrial cooperation," which should help our industry to sell certain highly finished products in production cooperation with the Community countries in their markets as well well as in the markets of third countries, primarily the developing countries."

Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president of the European Community, pointed out in his speech the high capability of the Yugoslav economy and "spoke with optimism about the ending of the recession in the West and the need for the best organized cooperation with Yugoslavia in much improved conditions."

RIBICIC SPEAKS AT MACEDONIAN LC SESSION 18 MAR

LD182131 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Skopje, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- Tito described the forming of the Macedonian Communist Party as a turning point in the life of the Macedonian nation. At the same time this historical date is also significant for our entire Yugoslav revolutionary movement. In connection with the 30th anniversary of the Macedonian party he paid high tribute to the struggle of the Macedonian people for national liberation in which its best sons, Communists, and members of SKOJ [Federation of the Communist Youth of Yugoslavia] were killed and in which the Communists of Macedonia honorably fulfilled their duty to their people and to other peoples of Yugoslavia. This was stressed by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at today's session of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee.

Today, he said in connection with the 40th anniversary, we can confirm Tito's words and congratulate you sincerely and most cordially on this great jubilee, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee, on behalf of the working class, and on behalf of all Communists of our country. And we wish you fresh success in your creative and humane work and in your efforts for further economic, cultural, and political progress and for the prosperity of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, for progress and comprehensive development of our socialist federal community.

The founding of the Macedonian Communist Party, Ribicic went on, achieved the goal which Tito and the Communist Party set at the fourth national conference with their decision that inside the CPY, [Communist Party of Yugoslavia], the national communist parties of Croatia, Slovenia and Macedonia must be created. It is a historical fact that the policy, struggle, and program of Communists in every part of Yugoslavia at that time was the same: Tito's strategy of struggle for liberation of the oppressed and enslaved working and popular masses -- a strategy which proceeded from the unity of class and national interests, from the policy of self-determination of nations, from the freedom and full equality of all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Even before the founding of their national party, Macedonian Communists had a very clear Marxist attitude and orientation to struggle against oppression together with all progressive forces of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, (?to determine alone) their fate, to create alone their national state sovereignty inside the equitable federal community of nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. This, Ribicic noted, increases the meaning and the significance of founding the Macedonian Communist Party in the whirlwind of the greatest tragedy of mankind, at the time of the greatest heroism of a small and simple people who rose from anonymity and became [words indistinct] and creators of a new authentic history and thus demonstrated to the whole world their resolve to be masters of their land. The setting up of the Macedonian Communist Party within the framework of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia also had great significance because it represented [words indistinct] to the historical session of AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] in Jajce.

The setting up of the Macedonian Communist Party: the most progressive avant-garde not only of the working class, but of all national liberation forces of Macedonia, represented at the same time a settling of accounts with all exponents of foreign domination who at the time of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and the Bulgarian empire, by denying the identity of the Macedonian nation, concealed their imperialist and hegemonist aspirations to subjugate the Macedonian nation.

From that day onwards the Communist Party was the only one which, resolutely and consistently and linked with the people, created conditions in which the Macedonian people successfully and resolutely opposed all attempts aimed at continuing to be the bone of contention in the country in which they lived and at sharing the fate of the small change with which the great powers paid their bills. The Macedonian Communist Party became the fundamental and leading force of the Macedonian working and popular masses, took over the banner of their liberation struggle which already had a glorious history, the heritage of Ilinden, of Goce Delcev and of other great men of the national liberation movement. The Macedonian Communist Party led to victory the struggle for liberation, emancipation, and equality of the Macedonian nation, for the leading role of the working class, for equality of the nations and nationalities who live in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, for the consistent democratic development of the people's republic, subsequently the Socialist Republic of Macedonia which as a part of and together with everybody in the SFRY has both the right and the duty to concern itself with the position and the fate of those of its people who are separated from their mother country, who live in other neighboring countries and who are frequently denied their national and cultural identity and elementary national rights, Mitja Ribicic stressed.

The setting up of the Macedonian Communish Party confirmed the accuracy of the visionary policy charted by the CPY, by Tito, by Kardelj and by other leaders, and by which it has been practically proved that in our areas and historical conditions a solution to the national question could be found and successfully fought for only by the working class and its avant-garde. Only it was capable of creating inside our country the unbreakable alliance of the working class with the peasantry, the intelligentsia, and all progressive strata of our society, of creating a united front for the resolution of crucial internal problems and a front against all forces of class and national domination.

The historical act of founding the Macedonian Communist Party and the correct attitudes of the CPY on which it is founded is also significant from the point of view of tendencies in the present-day world in which there is a powerful movement toward emancipation and toward the quest for social and national identities along the path of creating new foundations for equitable relations among peoples and nations. Our example demonstrates how, despite severe contradictions and conflicting events in the world, directions should be sought which lead to peace, coexistence, freedom, equality, and mutual respect of all peoples and countries, which lead to happiness and prosperity of mankind and which prevent wars, tension, interventionism and material and spiritual poverty.

At the CSCE we advocated, Ribicic said, not the reshaping of borders on the political map of Europe, but comprehensive cooperation and linking up of peoples, nations, and states, circumstances in which the borders as barriers with which Europe is criss-crossed, will gradually disappear and lose their significance. We are an open country. We extend the hand of cooperation on equitable foundations openly and in a friendly manner to everyone, to all our neighbors and to the whole world. It is precisely in this that our class internationalism lies, the foundation for our optimism regarding the possible overcoming of the division of the world into blocs and for the affirmation of the original principles of nonalignment which were unanimously confirmed at the summit in New Delhi. The Socialist Republic of Macedonia is part of our community, it shares its fate, it contributes to its progress and it enjoys -- as do all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia -- the well-being of our common achievements and the advantages of living together in a socialist self-managing community. Only in such a community has the speedy development of the material and spiritual foundation for the affirmation of the small and young Macedonian nation, which freely and in a sovereign manner makes decisions about itself and about the wealth and fruits of its work, that is, on the entire surplus value, and which makes decisions about its destiny and prospects, been possible.

Macedonia, he said, is no longer the underdeveloped Balkans.

It is our joint task to create, on the foundations of our Constitution and the positions of workers in associated labor as laid down by the Constitution, conditions which will fully demonstrate the advantages of our system of socialist self-management in which workers dispose of social capital and bear responsibility for the entire social reproduction. It is on these foundations that we are capable of resolving the present difficulties. No centralism of any kind, no administrative solutions of any kind lead to the long-term goal. It is up to us to persist and to respond to the historical interests of our working class and to confirm ourselves through our work in the present conditions as its genuine avant-garde in the struggle for further development and progress of socialist self-management.

There are no reasons whatsoever for us not to succeed on this difficult, creative, and challenging path of ours for political and economic stabilization of society and for the further penetration of self-management, of course, on condition that we are united in the orientation which we adopted unanimously at the 12th LCY Congress. I wish all the Communists and all working people much success in implementing these great tasks, Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee, said.

LATE REPORT: TIKHONOV ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD211607 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1557 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Mar (TANJUG) -- Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov arrived this afternoon by special plane from Moscow on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, at the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

At Belgrade's Surcin Airport, the guest from Moscow was welcomed and greeted by Milka Planinic, with a large number of prominent Yugoslav personalities and representatives of sociopolitical, economic, and cultural life.